FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 160 *18 August 1982*

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U.S. PLAN AIMS AT 'PROTRACTED NUCLEAR WAR'

LD171324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 17 Aug 82

["Concerning Yet Another Military Directive" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] From a report in the U.S. press it has emerged that on the instructions of President Reagan the U.S. Defense Department has completed a strategic plan aimed, as the document says, at guaranteeing for the United States "the capability to conduct a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union."

The new Pentagon plan is part of the overall military strategy of the U.S. administration. A report published in the Los Angeles TIMES asserts that the plan is to supplement the strategic doctrine of the previous administration known as Presidential Directive No 59, which for the first time officially proclaimed limited nuclear war as permissible and even possible.

The public of the United States and of the entire world has condemned this open course of President Carter toward preparing to unleash nuclear war. The appearance of Directive No 59, along with other militarist plans of the former administration, evoked a mighty antiwar movement in the West which called for averting the nuclear threat.

During the 1980 election campaign, Ronald Reagan did not let the opportunity pass to criticize the foreign policy of his predecessor. At times he almost adopted the pose of an opponent of war, assuring the electorate that if elected president he would ensure peace. However, as soon as he entered the White House, Reagan set matters in a different direction. Top among his priorities was an arms race unprecedented in size. Not a trace remained of his election promises.

Now Ronald Reagan is replacing the Carter doctrine by an even more militaristic one which is hostile to the cause of peace and mankind. Summing up this plan, the same Los Angeles TIMES wrote the other day: "President Reagan's strategic doctrine goes even further in formulating a position on combat operations during the course of a nuclear war than Carter's document did since its objective is to gain a victory in a 'protracted' nuclear war." The paper reports that in accordance with this strategy, the administration has already included in its budget $18 billion for the creation of a communication and control system with troops which "would withstand a protracted nuclear war."

A legitimate question arises: Does the Pentagon realize that the actions of the aggressor, no matter what they are called -- "limited nuclear war," "preemptive nuclear strike" and so on -- will unavoidably and immediately cause a retaliatory strike? Only people with no common sense can assert that nuclear war can be limited by any sort of framework or that anyone can win it.

The irresponsibility of the authors of the new doctrines is causing profound anxiety in the United States. Cyrus Vance, a former U.S. secretary of state, has stated that "to speak of conducting a protracted nuclear war is madness." General D. Jones, who recently left the post of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stressed that nuclear war can be neither "limited" nor "protracted."

There is another sensible path which makes it possible to avoid nuclear catastrophe and preparation for it. The Soviet Union has shown the initiative and has taken upon itself a pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons. If the same pledge was adopted by other nuclear powers, in practice this would mean a rejection of the use of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately the U.S. administration has not given a positive response to the Soviet initiative.

PRAVDA ON ROLE OF NUCLEAR WAR IN U.S. STRATEGY

PM171411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Lt Gen D. Volkogonov: "On the Tightrope of Tension: The U.S. Militarists' Dangerous Preparations."]

[Text] Never before has the struggle against the threat of nuclear war been as fierce as it is now.

Our country's solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, made in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, threw into even greater relief the watershed between the forces of war and the forces of peace. Indeed, if the United States and the other nuclear powers were to follow the Soviet example, the danger of a holocaust would be effectively eliminated. But as yet this has not happened.

On the contrary, at the UN General Assembly's second special session, Washington and its NATO allies blocked the adoption of important decisions on the disarmament problem. They have continued their delaying tactics at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The United States is also demonstrating the lack of a constructive approach at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

The expansionist and peace-endangering nature of U.S. imperialist policy has been most clearly manifested recently in the Near East. With Washington's direct complicity, the Israeli aggressors are drowning Lebanese soil in blood, turning it into a test site for new and barbaric types of U.S. weapons. U.S. military interference is increasing in Latin American countries and in other parts of the world.

The leaders of the United States, a country which in its 200 years of existence has waged more than 200 wars, are again using force in an attempt to achieve world supremacy and are striving to galvanize in the capitalist world the illusory hope of overcoming socialism.

In the political plane they want to discredit socialism as a social system, using the entire arsenal of truth-distortion to achieve this. In the economic plane they are trying to cause difficulties in our country by involving it in an arms race and by discriminatory actions in international trade. As for the military sphere -- the pivot of the trans-atlantic program -- the goal is spelled out loud and clear: to attain one-sided military superiority and secure "world leadership" and hegemony.

All the so-called arms control programs put forward by the U.S. side boiled down to demands for unilateral disarmament by the USSR, with the simultaneous implementation of massive U.S. militarist programs. The propagandist rhetoric, designed to appease public opinion, in fact fails to get beyond the formula: Peace can be ensured by preparing for war. This is the policy of balancing on the tightrope of tension and leaning in the direction of readiness to go in for nuclear conflict. Logic suggests the danger of this kind of policy. Indeed, 100 steps along the tightrope of tension will not atone for 1 false step.

Speaking with journalists once in the White House, administration aide Richard Burt said that "NATO strategy does not exclude the possibility of first use of nuclear weapons by the West...and we do not intend to renounce it."

This strategic credo indicates that the consciousness of the U.S. ruling elite is dominated by aims which do not see peace and life as the supreme human values. In an article called "Thinking the Unthinkable," TIME magazine quotes the words of Stephen Kleinberg, professor of sociology at Rice University, in Houston, who says that Reagan horrifies the Americans themselves.

Washington's anti-Soviet course is reflected not least in the strategic military sphere. This is founded on the premise that a radical change in the correlation of strategic forces in NATO's favor will "make" the Soviet Union "compliant" and make it possible to implement arms control in accordance with U.S. prescriptions.

Addressing representatives of the press, Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, expounded the Washington administration's official views on this score. They are summed up in the concert: "The stronger NATO is, the more compliant the Warsaw Pact will be."

Recently U.S. strategic tendencies have been constantly evolving in the direction of increasing aggression. Some 5 years ago U.S. strategists were talking about the need to be ready to simultaneously wage "one and a half wars" (one big one, for example, in Europe, and one local war -- in Asia or Africa). When the Reagan administration arrived in the White House, Washington took the following step. We reckon, said U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, that we "must be ready to wage two big wars, for example, in Europe and the Persian Gulf, and one small one, say, in El Salvador." In 1982 the evolution of the Pentagon's strategic thought has gone even further in that direction. In May-June this year, the U.S. President's military entourage formulated some principles of a new U.S. nuclear strategy.

W. Clark, the President's national security adviser, addressed the Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University and said that U.S. strategy is based on the fact that today its "interests are global." Expounding the basic tenets of this strategy, he placed special emphasis on the fact that nuclear war is not only possible but can also be of a protracted nature. Therefore, the United States, in his view, must be prepared to "use military force to achieve political aims on terms which are favorable to the United States and its allies."

Developing the ideas expounded by W. Clark, Weinberger asserted that the United States has a "vital need" to continue the broad modernization of strategic offensive forces, to increase the combat capability of the Air Force and Navy and Rapid Deployment Forces' and ensure an increase in the North Atlantic alliance members' military contribution to the West's ability to "defeat the enemy."

The essence of the "new" element in the Reagan administration's military strategy consists, therefore, in an increased bid for superiority and in the buildup of the capability to wage a protracted nuclear war, aside from the increase in aggression. A constant feature of the Pentagon's doctrine is the idea of the possibility of a first nuclear attack on the socialist countries.

The June NATO Council session and the documents adopted at it basically approved the U.S. "hawks'" exceedingly dangerous concept: Under cover of the strategic arms control talks mobilize all the West's resources to attain total military superiority over the USSR. While in fact urging the USSR to disarm unilaterally, the NATO leaders are refusing to take any (even symbolic) steps in this direction. Basically, they see their security exclusively from the viewpoint of no security for the USSR.

The idea of the admissibility of a limited nuclear war and of the possibility of winning a world nuclear war is becoming part of the current U.S. administration's thinking.

What can one say about this? The planners of the "new" strategy in the Pentagon should remember that by intending to destroy the enemy with the help of nuclear weapons, they face a similar threat.

In order to conceal their campaign against peace and against detente, the Washington politicians occasionally don the garb of peace champions and have even adopted a special "truth" program (political cynicism!) to ensure the maximum distortion of the truth about the sources of the real threat. With the help of programs of this kind they are studiously playing on the feelings of ordinary people who, because they are ill-informed, are not ready to accept the equal security thesis.

The real threat to the peoples' security is posed by the U.S. and NATO desire for military superiority. In fact, this course is not confined to the sphere of thinking of a few politicians. It features in military programs on which massive sums are being spent.

An ostensibly paradoxical situation arises: Imperialism's military potential is growing, but its ability to achieve political aims on the basis of military force is not increasing. However, the overall threshold of security for mankind is getting lower. Given the recklessness of present U.S. policy, the danger that someone may decide to cross it is growing. Everyone knows what that would mean.

The desire to achieve one-sided military advantages not only upsets the established strategic balance, it creates an atmosphere of tension in international relations, undermines the significance of former accords and hinders political, economic, scientific, cultural and other ties between states. In these conditions certain circles are managing to introduce into the public consciousness stereotypes of a militarist, nationalist and anti-Soviet view of the world.

The demonological dictionary of the "hawks," which abounds in cliches about the "communist threat," the "hand of Moscow," the "detente snare," makes deluded people feel threatened, gives them a sense of impending catastrophe. This psychological "massaging" of the public's consciousness is deliberate and systematic. It was about the kind of people who holler about "Red militarism" that V.I. Lenin said: They are simply "political swindlers pretending to believe this nonsense."

The Soviet Union and its allies are doing all they can to avert the threat of a nuclear war and halt the arms race. The Soviet Peace Program for the Eighties and our country's subsequent peace initiatives have concentrated on this.

"In the Soviet Union's policy concern for peace is paramount," said L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session. "We are convinced that no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences in social system, way of life or ideology and no short-term interests can obscure the fundamental need, common to all the peoples, to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear war."

The makers of the Pentagon's "new" nuclear strategy are mistaken if they think that through it they are making the correct choice between victory and defeat. It is a matter of peaceful coexistence or the threat of the destruction of life on earth. The choice is too serious and it must be approached in a fitting manner.

NOVOYE VREMYA CONTRASTS U.S., USSR ARMS SPENDING

PM171355 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 13 Aug 82 p 31

[Deputy chief editor Boris Pishchik untitled "Conversation With a Reader," first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Some of my friends claim the Soviet Union is defending peace because it is economically unable to withstand the arms race -- that is, the USSR's economy cannot finance this race. Is this true? I hope not. [Signed] (Manuela Vidale), Vicenza, Italy.

You are absolutely right, esteemed (Manuela Vidale), when you reject your friends' argument. Western newspapers, radio and television reiterate the statements of those figures who would like to overcome socialism by hook or by crook, as we say. (The U.S. President recently said on television: "If the Soviet Union did not exist, there would be no problem in the world....") But whatever irresponsible state leaders may say in their preelection fervor or in interparty skirmishes, they themselves are perfectly well aware that only madmen count on nuclear war as a means of destroying or vanquishing socialism. The most diverse specialists acknowledge that if someone succeeded in pushing the world into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe, modern weapons of mass destruction would leave our entire planet no chance of survival.

What are the destroyers of socialism counting on? On the arms race, on a contest between military budgets, on crushing the Soviet Union with unbearable defense expenditure.

Let us begin by stating that we do not accept this contest. We spend on defense exactly as much as is necessary to ensure it, not a kopek more. Unfortunately this expenditure is already large enough. But the main thing is that the very nature of our society, conceived by the founders of scientific socialism as a society of creation, cries out against the hard-won fruit of man's genius, and the creations of his hands being squandered in an utterly senseless arms race.

In struggling for peace we proceed from the supreme principles of the preservation of life on earth, the flowering of the human personality, and the assertion of justice in the world community. The entire history of our state, all the plans of its founder, V.I. Lenin, and the Communist Party's initiatives and measures attest that the defense and preservation of peace comprise the very essence of our daily life, the foundation of our philosophy of life. But I would be going against my conscience if I were to say that economic calculations have no significance here. Quite the opposite: We realize perfectly and preach by every means the incontrovertible idea that disarmament is the reliable path not only to the peoples' security but to a more affluent life. Thus we intend to invest R160 billion in the social reorganization of the countryside in the eighties. Were the West, and primarily the United States, not forcing us to prepare the means to resist its monstrous military arsenal, we would of course have earmarked still larger funds for the purpose.

The people you mention are wrong when they equate the Soviet land and imperialist America. We are a state of working people. We live only on what we produce ourselves. We distribute only what we create ourselves.

Yes, we are also struggling for peace in the hope that this will enable us to dispose of our national wealth more rationally. And that also stems from the nature of socialism. In contrast to the White House, which is supremely indifferent to whether thousands of black children go to school or not, the Kremlin is obliged to think and does think about a school place for every Soviet child, whether he lives in the capital or in a Nenets settlement inside the Arctic circle. Official Washington only pretends to be worried by the position of old men and women or by the lines at the employment offices. Moscow counts every thousand rubles to ensure that not a single person becomes "redundant" and to ensure that a valid, dignified, poverty-free old age is assured every Soviet citizen who has worked honestly. We treasure every ruble, and it is by no means a matter of indifference to us whether we spend it on concreting the shaft of a missile silo or installing a coal mine.

We spend money on defense. Although they are sums which cannot be compared with what the United States spends, we do spend money, because our young socialist state, just 65 years old, has sorry experience of more than one military attack by foreigners. And to this day the wound of the loss of the millions of people who died to save not only our country but the lives of other peoples has not healed.

Do you know, (Manuela Vidale), what the double repercussion of the war is? We feel it every day. There are our absent millions who were not born of the fathers and mothers who died 40 years ago, and the millions of nonexistent grandchildren of the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War.

It is this hard historical experience which forces us to create a defense ruling out any accidents. As for international reaction's calculations aimed at the economic exhaustion of the Soviet state, it is vainly trying to make out that what it desires is fact. We have a sufficiently powerful economic potential. While people everywhere in the West are complaining of stagnation, our socialist state is continuing to successfully develop its economy. We will erect new enterprises, build hydroelectric, thermal and nuclear power stations, gas pipelines and the Baykal-Amur railroad and commission an increasing amount of housing. And that is a guarantee that no one will ever starve us out.

But nor will we overlook one other circumstance: The arms race venture boomerangs on its authors. The well-known Japanese physicist and Nobel Prize winner Leo Esaki noted recently that the Reagan administration has embarked with unusual determination on increasing military expenditure and curbing appropriations for social security. What has this produced? The number of unemployed has reached 9.8 percent of the total able-bodied population, the highest figure since the war. It is believed that in 1983 the U.S. Federal budget deficit will reach an unprecedented level: $125 billion. Leo Esaki links these phenomena primarily with the question of "guns or butter," that is "armament or vital interests."

Will those in power in the West think better of it? Will they slow the senseless expenditure on armaments? That will depend, esteemed (Manuela Vidale), on the activeness of the forces struggling for peace.

PRAVDA ON U.S. PLAN TO SHIFT TROOPS IN FRG

LD180836 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2202 GMT 17 Aug 82

["Provocative Plan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug (TASS) -- The U.S. administration has announced its intention to transfer some of the U.S. combat units in the FRG to the proximity of the GDR's frontiers, PRAVDA writes today. According to the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, it continues, this "general plan of relocation" has been drawn up in order "to strengthen defense at forward limits." Defense against whom? Following the U.S. propaganda, the West German press is repeating the false thesis of an allegedly possible "sudden attack by the Warsaw Pact countries".

However, the West German public, alarmed by Washington's foreign policy line, has weighty grounds for maintaining other views about where the threat to peace comes from, PRAVDA observes. In fact, of late irresponsible statements by political figures who dream of military superiority over the Soviet Union and who have adopted a course of confrontation have been coming from over the ocean.

Against this background, the provocative import of the relocation plan is obvious. Is that not why everything that is said and written on the subject in the FRG is very much like an attempt to set up a dense smokescreen around this plan?

In fact a big fuss has been raised, for example, about who will bear the expense connected with relocation of the U.S. troops, the construction of barracks, airstrips and range for them. One can, of course, understand that these expenses have had a tangible effect on the pockets of FRG residents -- they amount to about DM2.5 billion. Nevertheless, is this the main thing, and not the dangerous nature of the plan itself? the paper asks.

However thick the smokescreen, the truth cannot be hidden. Interviewed for a PARLIAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHE PRESSEDIENST bulletin, Bundestag Deputy H. Hoffman observed that Washington's plans are aimed at "worsening the military and political situation."

The plan for relocating U.S. troops toward the frontiers of the socialist GDR is a plan for deliberate stepping up of tension. And its aim is to destabilize the situation in Central Europe, PRAVDA stresses.

PRAVDA ON CONSOLIDATION OF NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

LD180920 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- The Soviet initiatives put forward at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament have gained wide international support, PRAVDA writes today. The Soviet Union pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons is a practical step, and if the other nuclear powers take similar steps, it will lead to an actual prohibition of nuclear weapons.

This is also realized by belligerent circles of imperialism which have set themselves the aim of upsetting the present strategic balance in the world and attaining military superiority over the countries of the socialist community by spurring on the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. Therefore, the newspaper says, they are trying in every way to belittle the importance of our initiative and to picture it as a propaganda move that opens no new opportunities for a realistic limitation or reduction of nuclear armaments. Such allegations are utterly false. The step taken by the Soviet Union is meant to increase trust between states and to create a favourable situation for a discussion and solution of concrete questions concerning the termination of the arms race and disarmament. The Soviet Union suggested in its memorandum, submitted to the session, a series of measures capable of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

There is a disconcerting tendency on the part of certain Western countries to decide questions of nuclear trade and international cooperation without due account taken of the interests of non-proliferation.

Control in nuclear countries is a special question of the non-proliferation regime. Many non-nuclear states demanded that not only they but also the nuclear powers should place their peaceful nuclear installations under IAEA control so as to eliminate discrimination in this matter.

The Soviet Union, the article says, has always proceeded from the belief that control in nuclear countries would make sense if agreement was reached on stopping the production of nuclear weapons or fissionable materials needed for their manufacture. There is so far no such agreement in existence. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union found it necessary to meet the non-nuclear countries half-way and, as an act of good will, stated at the second General Assembly session on disarmament about its readiness to place a part of its peaceful nuclear installations -- several atomic power stations and research reactors -- under IAEA control.

In the interests of strengthening the non-proliferation regime and the security of non-nuclear states and creating more favourable conditions for establishing nuclear-free zones, the article says, our country suggests reaching an international accord on non-deployment of nuclear weapons in countries which do not have them now and in the meantime refraining from further actions to deploy such weapons in the territories of other states.

Consolidation of the non-proliferation regime and other disarmament problems are among the most pressing issues of the time. "The nuclear non-proliferation treaty," Leonid Brezhnev said, "effectively serves the interests of countries, both big and small, nuclear and non-nuclear, industrialized and developing. I am sure that the international prestige and effectiveness of this important treaty will further grow and the sphere of its application expand."

USSR DEFENSE MINISTRY ON U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE STRATEGY'

LD171124 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 17 Aug 82

["Strategy of Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- The U.S. military strategy has an openly aggressive character, write Soviet military experts in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" that was brought out by the USSR Defence Ministry. This is admitted also by the United States' leaders themselves. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger described the new military strategy worked out by Washington as the strategy of direct confrontation between the USA and USSR on a global and regional scope. The U.S. strategy envisages the use of military might to achieve world diktat of U.S. imperialism, specifically to ensure the access to raw materials and energy sources in various areas of the world.

Soviet experts note that the main specific feature of the strategy of direct confrontation, the feature most dangerous for humanity, is the speedy preparation by the United States of a material base for unleashing wars of different scopes and intensity.

The main stake in the USA is made, as ever, on the preparation of a strategic nuclear war and multipurpose use of strategic forces ranging from so-called "limited" nuclear strikes to their amassed use in strikes on the entire range of targets on the Soviet Union's territory. It is stressed in the book that the Pentagon's strategy plans emphasise dealing a first, preemptive strike. It is precisely to these plans that the programmes of deploying high precision systems of deliveries of high-yield nuclear weapons -- MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine based ballistic missiles Trident-II, strategic cruise missiles are subjugated.

It is planned to deal nuclear strikes at various targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community and also in districts of so-called "vital interests" of the United States, specifically in the Near and Middle East. Military experts stress that plans of a "limited" use of strategic and other nuclear armaments lower the nuclear threshold, increase the likelihood of unleashing by the forces of militarism of a nuclear war that will inevitably assume a universal character.

The book says that a special emphasis in the United States' new military strategy is placed on the preparation for a so-called "limited" nuclear war. As it was officially confirmed by President Ronald Reagan on October 17, 1981, the U.S. military-political leadership views this war mainly as a war in regions lying far away from the United States' territory, first of all in Europe. The United States pursued precisely this aim seeking the adoption by the NATO Council of the decision to deploy on the European theatre medium-range nuclear missile means capable of hitting targets all over the European part of the USSR.

The United States' military strategy implemented in the plans of conducting aggressive wars in the interests of U.S. imperialism, large-scale preparation of a material base of war are pushing mankind to the brink of catastrophe, it is stressed in the book.

U.S. MILITARY LABORATORY DEVELOPS TOXIC AGENTS

LD171440 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- A hundred pigs and a thousand rabbits were sent recently to a military laboratory of the United States, located on the Atlantic Coast near the city of Aberdeen that develops new systems of secret weapons, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in its August 18th issue. It notes that a million dollars have been allocated for experiments with the test animals in Aberdeen.

Ten thousand acres to the south of Aberdeen on the coast of Chesapeake Bay are fenced off by barbed wire and guard towers manned by armed sentries, the article says. Inside this area are bunkers, storages and testing ranges of the main U.S. centre that manufactures and tests combat toxic agents. 2,400 various lethal chemical gases have been developed and stored there. Also located there is a storage of bacteriological weapons that include toxins of encephalomyelitis, small pox, tuberculosis, botulism, anthrax, brucellosis and typhoid.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA stresses that Colonel Walter Kastenmeirer, the director of the laboratory of the Aberdeen testing range, admitted publicly already in the summer of 1981 that his subordinates are instructed to deal with "biological programs of defence designation."

At first the biochemists in Aberdeen tried out the bacilli on pups of hunting dogs. Now they are poisoning harmless rabbits and small pigs with the latest toxin called "luisite" to determine its lethal potential to kill people on a mass scale, the article stresses.

PRAVDA 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON WORLD EVENTS

PM161227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] The past week has been filled with complex, contradictory events. The thunder of bomb explosions has been heard and the rumble of mass antiwar demonstrations has increased, the scope of the national liberation struggle has expanded and sinister plans for its suppression have been revealed, new victories have been won in peaceful creation and monstrous programs for the mass annihilation of people have been formulated. In this complex situation, the peoples have repeatedly seen for themselves how vigorously the socialist world is devoting its efforts to resolving mankind's chief task -- preventing the threat of war, consolidating peace and deepening detente.

It has become a good tradition that friendly meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries are held during the summer in the Crimea to discuss extremely important questions of bilateral relations and the international situation. On 11 August he met with E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The meeting participants noted that the close friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR is a reliable guarantee of further successes in socialist and communist building and is an influential factor making for political stability on the European Continent.

This is especially important since the world situation still remains uneasy and disturbing. The main source of this tension is the actions of the U.S. administration, which has proclaimed a virtual "crusade" against the socialist community.

"No!" to Aggression

Understandably, events in the Near East are prominent among the international issues discussed in the Crimea. The USSR and the GDR expressed solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, with Syria and Lebanon and with all victims of Israeli aggression. They resolutely condemned the bloody crimes of Tel Aviv, which relies on Washington's support.

Israel's brigandage in Lebanon has been going on for over 2 months. The blood of peaceful residents is being shed, thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians are being killed and cities and villages are being destroyed. The interventionists are waging a war of annihilation that can only be called genocide. The Israeli aggressors' monstrous crimes call to mind the darkest associations. "Like Hitler in his time, Begin is incapable of understanding any argument except force. What the Israeli occupiers are doing in Beirut can be compared only with the Nazis' crimes." That remark by French Prof M. Lariviere reflects the feelings of millions of people.

The besieged western sector of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, has been subjected to particularly brutal assaults. Missile and bombing strikes and artillery bombardments from land and sea have rained down on densely populated districts of the city. Lethal American-produced weapons are being used, including barbaric cluster, phosphorus and pellet bombs. The interventionists' essentially criminal atrocities are becoming increasingly sinister in that the bloodshed could be ended: The foreign press reports that the PLO and the Lebanese authorities have largely agreed to the truce terms formulated in the course of talks with American emissary Habib. Sabotaging a political settlement in Lebanon and impertinently rejecting many UN Security Council decisions, Begin's fascist-style clique is gambling on force, on the physical annihilation of the Palestinians and on terrorist intimidation of the Arab countries and peoples.

Just what allows the aggressor to behave with such contempt for the norms of international law and for the will of the world community?

There would seem to be several factors. One of these is the lack of unity among the ranks of the Arab states, which have been unable to formulate a joint stance in the face of expansion that ultimately threatens all the Arab peoples. Another and still more substantial factor is the broad U.S. military, economic and political support for Israel. No American diplomatic wiles can conceal the fact the Israeli butchers who are committing crimes on Lebanese soil are backed by Washington. This was confirmed recently by none other than the U.S. President himself.

In an interview with the French paper LE FIGARO, R. Reagan tried to shield the Israeli aggressors. He effectively showed solidarity with Tel Aviv's monstrous lie that the Israeli Army's invasion of Lebanon "was defensive." According to the White House incumbent, the American weapons used by the aggressor -- the bombs, missiles and shells raining down on the peaceful residents of Beirut -- are also "defensive."

Nonetheless, no matter how brutally the occupiers have behaved, they have not succeeded in winning a "decisive victory" and bringing Beirut's defenders to their knees. It is becoming increasingly clear with every passing day that the blitzkrieg plan formulated by the Israeli military has failed and that the invaders, armed to the teeth, have encountered stubborn, heroic resistance from the Palestinians.

Western press reports have been full of details about points of the plan that has been formulated for the evacuation of the Palestinians from Beirut and about the arguments over how this withdrawal is to be implemented, what troops are to observe the withdrawal and which Arab countries are to be the destination. But this ballyhoo cannot divert attention from the crux of the matter -- the need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invaders' troops from Lebanon. The aggression and the policy of aggression must be ended. Without that a just and lasting peace cannot be established in the Near East.

"What is happening in Lebanon," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated recently, "is making people again ask the question: Is it not time to tackle in real earnest and with the utmost responsibility the business of a just and all-embracing Near East settlement? The sad experience of decades full of acts of aggression and military conflicts has demonstrated that the path of armed confrontation, like the path of separate deals, has not brought and cannot bring a settlement of the Near East's problems. These can be solved only as a result of collective efforts by all the sides concerned, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Looking ahead, it is in precisely this prospect that we see the value of our proposal on convening an international conference."

Strength of Reason

The development of the international situation depends to a great extent on how the relations between European states belonging to different social systems shape up. For centuries Europe was the arena of bloody battles and the two world wars began here. Today the military-political groupings of the capitalist and the socialist countries -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- directly confront one another on European soil. But maybe it was precisely because of this bitter historical experience and the dangerous present situation that Europe was the cradle of detente and can do a great deal to lend fresh impetus to this noble process.

As you leaf through the calendar, you come across eloquent dates. August 12.... On that day 12 years ago the Soviet-West German treaty that initiated new constructive relations between the USSR and the FRG was signed in Moscow. It confirmed the inviolability of the existing European borders and proclaimed commitments by the sides to resolve their disputes by peaceful means and to refrain from the use or the threat of force. The treaty was the first harbinger of detente, so to speak. Five years later -- on 1 August 1975 -- in Helsinki the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada sealed with their signatures the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The calendar will suggest that between those two dates and since the last date many important foreign policy moves aimed at improving the situation on the "old continent" have been made on the initiative of the socialist countries.

Indeed, the peoples have accumulated rich experience of strengthening the common European home on the foundation of peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation. But attempts are being made to plant a mine under this home.

American Gen B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, appeared on British television. Although he was a guest, he behaved extremely unceremoniously. The general effectively contested the right of the British to decide their own affairs independently when he stated that he did not believe that the Labor Party would be able to fulfill its promise to rescind the decision on deploying American cruise missiles on British territory if it wins an election.

The general intimidated television viewers with the mythical "Soviet threat" and advocated a buildup of the arms race and the pursuit of a "position of strength" policy. After nodding in the direction of the verbal assurances of Washington's commitment to the idea of arms limitation, he declared with crude soldierly frankness: While holding talks on this, NATO must deploy the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe -- "then the Soviet Union will know we are really in earnest." The American general even refused to consider the possibility of NATO renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. "It remains a fact that we are ready to be the first to use them," the Pentagon general snapped.

Before even 2 days had passed the teletypes brought an equally somber remark from the other side of the Atlantic. The New York TIMES reported that in an interview with representatives of the press U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger again advertised a plan for fighting a protracted nuclear war. Again we have the same cold logic of madness. While the American general contends that Europe must be stuffed with new American missiles to ensure that disarmament talks are successful, his boss, the head of the Pentagon, assures people that "protracted nuclear war" is a kind of remedy against the worst [possibility]: Were it not for these plans, the United States would immediately have to resort to using all its nuclear facilities. There indeed you have a sample of the "hawks'" distorted thinking.

The words and deeds of representatives of the U.S. administration show that despite a certain change in phraseology Washington does not intend to renounce its adventurist course of achieving military superiority and of confrontation with the socialist countries in an endeavor to play the role of "world policeman" imposing order on the world on American terms. The realization of the dangers with which this course is fraught is causing growing concern to responsibile politicians and the international public.

This week dozens of cities in the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Japan, Italy and many other countries have witnessed mass demonstrations devoted to the 37th anniversary of the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The demonstrations were held under slogans condemning the American administration's militarist course. The world movement of peace supporters has gained such scope that no serious politician can fail to reckon with it.

The Hand of Washington

The U.S. administration has declared Central America and the Caribbean to be one front of the "struggle against international terrorism" (read: against the national liberation movement) and in defense of American "national interests" (that is, the interests of the American monopolies). When he announced his "Caribbean program" last February, President R. Reagan highlighted above all the "peaceful aspects" of this economic and military program. However, even back then informed observers wrote that its real thrust was repressive -- the buildup of Pentagon war preparations in the region, threats and provocations against socialist Cuba and Nicaragua and Grenada, which have embarked on the path of democratic development, still more unceremonious interference in the civil war in El Salvador, the suppression of the national liberation movements in Guatemala and Honduras and the destabilization of the situation in Panama and Costa Rica.

The events of the past week confirm such assessments. Nicaragua, which has just celebrated the third anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution, has been the target of particularly dangerous and far-reaching schemes by Washington.

Here is what the Washington POST writes about this: "If you take the press reports and add what experienced people have seen, it is hard to avoid the impression that the Reagan administration is contemplating something like a delayed-action [zamedlennyy] invasion patterned on what happened in the Bay of Pigs (the invasion of Cuba in 1961 -- G.V.) within the framework of a comprehensive plan for the destabilization of Nicaragua."

Honduras, which neighbors Nicaragua, has been turned into a bridgehead for subversive counterrevolutionary activity and the Tegucigalpa regime, which is itself feeling the earth tremors of the people's anger, has been turned into the obedient executor of the aggressive Pentagon and CIA schemes. Military camps in which American instructors are gathering fugitive Somozist butchers have spread in the areas bordering Nicaragua. Armed incursions into the neighboring country's territory are made from there. The U.S. Air Force, in conjunction with the Honduran military, is rehearsing techniques for moving soldiers to the Nicaraguan border, with American aircraft from bases in Panama taking part. Inflaming the situation still further, American and Honduran Armed Forces recently held joint maneuvers in this region that were described, not without reason, as a "dress rehearsal for military intervention."

The disturbing reports on the preparation of new military adventures in Central America and the Caribbean are calling on the peoples to be vigilant. They prove that there are no crimes that aggressive imperialist circles would not commit in order to retain raw materials sources and markets for sales and to preserve and expand their strategic military positions.

The peoples resolutely condemn the imperialist policy of threats, interventions and war preparations. Never before has mankind been faced so forcefully with the task of preventing war, which could mean the end of civilization. Growing prestige among all people of good will is enjoyed by the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, which are doing everything to stop the arms race, continue the detente process and protect Europe and the whole world from the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. 'SHARP DIFFERENCES' WITH WEST EUROPE CITED

LD171115 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Rome August 17 TASS -- The United States had to pay a big price for the failure of its "mediatory mission" in a settlement of the military conflict between Britain and Argentina around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Italy's Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said in an interview broadcast by the Italian radio. Argentina and other Latin American countries, he emphasised, "expressed serious regret when they saw that their former ally at first became a mediator and then passed over into the hostile camp, i.e. supported Britain".

Commenting on the relations between the United States and the West European countries, Emilio Colombo acknowledged that they had sharp differences in the sphere of metallurgical, agricultural and monetary policy. Western Europe, he remarked, holds a different position from the United States on the question of the Siberian gas pipeline and on granting credits to the Soviet Union.

FESUNENKO ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S 16 AUG ADDRESS

LD172230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 17 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Yesterday President Reagan addressed the American people. With emotion -- and looking as they say, into the souls of the viewers -- the President was forced to publicly acknowledge the full and stunning failure of his tax reform, which he presented only 2 years ago as a miraculous cure for the rehabilitation of the American economy.

On coming to power Reagan promised to considerably reduce taxes. That was a demagogic gesture intended primarily for the moneybags. Reagan naively believed -- or wanted to believe -- that employers would use the funds saved from lower taxes as investment capital, that is, they would use these funds for expanding industrial production. These calculations did not materialize. As the administration simultaneously increased military expenditures, investing astronomical funds in rearmament, the Federal budget deficit reached an unprecedented size. Reagan was forced to retreat. No, he does not intend to reduce military expenditures. He intends to increase taxes. Earlier he promised to lower taxes and now he is getting ready to raise them.

In his address he assured Americans that his new program will increase Federal budget receipts $98 billion in the next 3 years. This program, he said, will give America what it needs. No, the President is mistaken again. America does not need that at all. America needs what the present administration cannot give it. America needs peace, calm, confidence in the future and competent management of the country's affairs.

U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY ACCUSES TRADE PARTNERS

LD171642 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 17 TASS -- The U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge has accused the West European and Japanese partners of trying to improve their balance of trade at the expense of the United States.

In an interview to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT he threateningly stated that the administration has its antedotes to cope with them. It has always been the aim of American policy to make other states dismantle trade barriers, the minister said frankly arrogantly reserving the right for the United States to erect its own barriers in international trade.

One of the examples of this are the artificial obstacles in the way of the export of West European steel to the United States that were erected, as admitted by Baldrige, in response to complaints by American companies. As is known, the American metallurgical industry is losing ground in the competition with its rivals in West European countries and for this reason the U.S. steel barons charged, and Washington supported these charges, that European companies are supposedly selling their steel for dumping prices and resorting to various other "unseemly" methods of competitive struggle.

Tokyo August 17 TASS -- A group of American electronic firms, writes the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, have with the encouragement of the authorities filed a new suit in court against their Japanese rivals -- this time accusing the exporters of TV sets of selling them at artificially low prices.

The report of the new court action in the United States against Japanese corporations has caused indignation in the country's business circles. Representatives of Japanese business hold that the only aim of these actions is to undermine the competitiveness of Japanese firms and to shoulder them out of the American market.

The Japanese press writes that it is very openly stated in the American Congress these days that Japan poses a growing danger in the field of advanced technology and that it is necessary to prevent it using all means.

It is believed not without reason in Japanese business circles that the court actions against Japanese firms are a method that the Reagan administration is beginning to use to ensure the economic superiority of the United States. "These are dirty machinations designed to drive Japan into a corner," stresses the Tokyo newspaper MAINICHI.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'EXTREMISM'

LD180954 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- Analysing the policy of the American administration which is now half-way to new elections, international observers come to the unanimous conclusion that Washington's extremism in foreign policy matters has plunged it into an abyss of differences with most countries of the world, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today.

Indeed, U.S. relations with West European countries are becoming more strained. There are ample reasons for this. Among them are attempts to block the construction of the gas pipeline. Differences over the exports of steel and agricultural products, have led to a rift between the EEC and the USA, and Washington's monetary and budget policy which has had an adverse effect on the economies of West European countries. Washington's militarism, the newspaper says, is the cause of a marked growth of anti-American sentiments among the West European public.

The United States' contradictions with Canada and Mexico are exacerbating. All attempts by Washington to establish a so-called "North American Economic Union" have practically failed. Canada and Mexico do not wish to obey Washington's diktat and strive to build their relations with Washington in accordance with their national interests.

Washington's demand for Japan to limit its exports of cars to the United States and the pressure being put on Tokyo to increase its military spending increasingly cloud American-Japanese relations. The United States' support of Britain's Falkland venture has finally undermined Washington's positions in Latin America. The U.S. support of Israel's aggression in Lebanon and of South Africa's aggression against Angola has led up to serious differences between Washington and the countries of the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

To make the picture complete mention should be made of Washington's rabid anti-Sovietism and anti-communism which caused a worsening of its relations with the countries of the socialist community. So the hegemonistic policy of the present U.S. administration has become the main destabilizing factor of present-day international relations, a source of tension which harbours a threat to world peace, SELSKAYA ZHIZN stresses.

IMPORT OF U.S.-PRC JOINT COMMUNIQUE EXPLORED

LD171542 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: A U.S.-Chinese joint communique was published here today, providing further proof that Beijing has made a compromise with Washington and agreed to the United States' continuation, in a somewhat modified form, of its "two Chinas" policy.

The main point made in this communique, which is couched in high-faluting phrases about the good intentions to strengthen and develop bilateral U.S.-Chinese relations, is that the United States has got the right to continue its arms supplies to Taiwan, although on a somewhat lesser scale than earlier planned by the Reagan administration. The communique says that U.S. arms shipments to Taiwan will not exceed, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the level registered after the restoration of diplomatic relations between the United States and China.

The communique also contains a vaguely worded U.S. promise gradually to reduce the scope of its arms supplies to Taiwan, which in the long run will lead to the "final solution" of this issue, which has been a stumbling-block in relations between the two countries since the Reagan administration's advent to power.

In 1979 the United States sold the Taiwan regime 800 million dollars worth of weaponry. The Washington POST reported today that White House spokesmen notified Congress of the government's intention to continue the "joint production" of F-5E fighters in Taiwan.

President Reagan's statement published in connection with the joint communique makes it clear that the United States has agreed to the compromise in order to strengthen its military-political relations with Beijing. Relations between the United States and China, Ronald Reagan said, were vitally important for U.S. long-term national security interests and facilitated "stability in East Asia". At the same time Ronald Reagan made a special point emphasising that the communique corresponded to the U.S. commitments before the people of Taiwan and pledged to continue broadest contacts with Taiwan in all fields.

PRC COMPLIANCE ON TAIWAN WINS TRADE CONCESSIONS

OW180051 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Station observer (Shilyamov) commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: According to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, U.S.-China trade continues to increase, with China's exports to the United States increasing particularly rapidly, registering a 20 percent increase in the first half of 1982 over the corresponding period of 1981. Our station observer (Shilyamov) has the following comments on this information:

The so-called indignation expressed by Chinese newspapers over the U.S. supply of arms to Taiwan does not affect the China-U.S. economic exchanges one bit. Moreover, if we also think of the frequent exchanges of visits by various delegations of the two countries and the close cooperation between the two big countries on the key issues of the world, it is very clear to us that the Beijing leaders have become tolerant to the two-Chinas situation imposed on them by Washington. On the eve of the 12th CPC National Congress, the Beijing leaders like very much to say to the people a few highsounding words about China's national dignity. However, facts show that Beijing does not plan to quarrel with and turn against U.S. imperialism, which is peremptorily in control of the entire Taiwan province of China.

When I was studying the data on U.S.-China trade in the first half of 1982, I noticed the sharp increase of China's exports to the United States.

The remarkable increase of China's commodity sales in the United States is a very strange phenomenon since the U.S. economy is currently in a deep recession and its high tariff barriers block the entrance of commodities from developing countries into the United States. It is evident that Chinese commodities have been given preferential treatment by the U.S. administration. Why? The dumping price of PRC commodities of course plays a very significant role. For instance, China's textile goods output has increased by 65 percent in past 3 years, but the strict rationing of textile goods and garments has not changed in China. All of the increase in textile goods is for export. In order to push competitors among developing countries, including Southeast Asian countries, out of the U.S. market, the Beijing foreign trade organizations set the prices of their commodities even lower than the normal production costs required in other countries or regions. The Beijing leaders can set such low prices because the wages of Chinese textile workers are very low.

Of course, the dumping price is not the only factor. Washington evidently is giving preferential treatment to China because the Beijing leaders work for U.S. imperialism on important world issues.

RPP ON PRC LEADERS' ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

OW180008 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Glebov commentary: "Evil Consequences of Beijing Leaders' Anti-Soviet Policy"]

[Excerpts] In the early 60's, Mao Zedong and his clique made China follow the anti-Soviet and antisocialist road in international affairs. Mao Zedong's successors have completely taken over this policy, saying that this is the tremendous achievement of the "great helmsman." The resolution of the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: China has scored the greatest developments in carrying out its foreign policy. The state has achieved important successes in developing the international united front against hegemonism. Everyone knows that as the Beijing leaders are concerned, the "struggle against hegemonism" means to struggle against despotic U.S. hegemonism and to frantically struggle against the world's first socialist nation -- the Soviet Union.

As early as in the Yanan period, U.S. imperialists had realized that Mao Zedong and his cohorts reverently worshipped the United States and admired the decadent U.S. mode of life. Thus, they repeatedly carried out propaganda work against the Soviet Union and socialism. As a result, the Chinese leaders have pushed China into the embrace of imperialism and followed the policy of waging irreconcilable struggles against the Soviet Union and running counter to the liberation movement as well as the revolutionary movement.

Washington has successfully made use of the so-called "threat from the Soviet Union" to seek private gain, and disguised itself as China's protector. How does United States benefit from this? It likes to see Taiwan continue to become an unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier and the U.S. Seventh Fleet continue to cruise along China's coasts. With China's concurrence, the U.S. military bases have formed an arc around China. If we connect this with the secret U.S. Presidential Order No 59 -- The decision to aim U.S. nuclear guided missiles at over 100 important targets in China -- as well as Japan's feverish efforts to restore militarism on the basis of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, we can easily draw a conclusion fraught with grim possibilities.

To further alienate China from the Soviet Union, U.S. imperialists have abetted the Chinese leaders to oppose their neighboring nation in the north, and installed electronic intelligence centers in China to carry out reconnaissance activities against the Soviet Union and its allies.

The foreign press has reported extensively on the Pentagon's desire to deploy medium-range nuclear guided missiles or even neutron weapons on China's territory bordering with the Soviet Union and Mongolia. The West European countries are against this attempt by the United States. They resent the idea of turning their countries into launching pads for U.S. guided missiles and of becoming targets of nuclear counterattacks. This is a matter which the patriots in China and those who uphold the Chinese independence movement should give serious consideration.

PRAVDA VIEWS AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S PRC VISIT

PM170933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 5

[Oleg Skalkin "Commentator's Column": "From the Viewpoint of Confrontation"]

[Text] Sydney -- Australian Prime Minister Fraser's trip abroad to Malaysia, the PRC and the Philippines, which ended recently, attracted the attention of the press chiefly in connection with the talks held in Beijing. According to the newspaper THE AUSTRALIAN, Fraser was "delightedly" convinced that "no substantial changes have occurred in China's anti-Soviet stance since his last visit in 1976." This report alone enables one to judge the atmosphere at the talks in the Chinese capital, which were surrounded by a very dense veil of secrecy.

It can be seen from press reports that the Sino-Australian dialogue took place under the "sign of opposition to the Soviet Union." The anti-Sovietism of its participants went so far that even the problem of restructuring international economic relations was considered from precisely that viewpoint.

According to press reports, Australia and the PRC agreed on "diplomatic cooperation" in the international arena. It is no secret that Australia, a loyal U.S. ally, views such coordination primarily from Washington's position. As stated in a report in THE AUSTRALIAN received from Beijing, "taking China's anti-Soviet potential into consideration," the Australian prime minister sought to do everything possible to maintain "harmonious relations" between the PRC and U.S. Governments. One of Fraser's chief tasks here was to prevent the worsening of Sino-American relations over U.S. military aid to Taiwan. Thus, the prime minister is "playing up" to Washington's "two Chinas" policy, which is eliciting a very unhealthy reaction in Beijing.

At the same time Fraser "played up" to Beijing when examining the situation in Southeast Asia, by approving the Chinese policy aimed at confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the three fraternal states of Indochina. This policy, as is known, is countered by the consistent policy of peace and cooperation being pursued by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It was reflected in the constructive initiatives set forth in the joint communique of the July conference of these states' foreign ministers and in concrete acts of good will by the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is clear what tremendous significance the implementation of their proposals would have for the cause of peace and stability in the region. However, the Australian prime minister preferred to be the Chinese leadership's yes-man.

Fraser's tour has shown that the commonality of Canberra's and Beijing's interests is founded on the desire to continue pursuing an anti-Soviet course on practically all aspects of world politics. Undoubtedly, this does not serve the security interests of the states of Asia and the Pacific region, nor of Australia itself.

DPRK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Ustinov Greeting to O Chin-u

PM180959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I congratulate you and all Korean People's Army servicemen on the 37th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese aggressors.

The Soviet Army's rout of the Japanese Kwantung Army in August 1945 led to Korea's liberation from imperialist rule and created the necessary conditions for realizing the Korean people's desire for freedom and national independence and the formation of the DPRK.

USSR Armed Forces servicemen hail the DPRK working people's successes in building socialism and voice immutable support for their just struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the motherland's peaceful democratic unification.

I wish Korean People's Army personnel new successes in fulfilling the tasks outlined by the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress and in further strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

Report on DPRK Ceremony

PM181101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Wreaths at Monument"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug -- A wreath-laying ceremony took place here today on the 37th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of Korea, at the liberation monument which has been erected in the DPRK capital in honor of Soviet servicemen. Wreaths were laid from the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council and other state and public organizations in the republic. A wreath from the USSR Embassy in the DPRK was also laid at the monument.

S. KOREA'S PACIFIC SUMMITRY PROPOSAL ASSESSED

SK171207 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Undated PRAVDA commentary: "Seoul's Tenacious Flirtation"]

[Text] South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan has proposed regular summitry among 11 Pacific nations -- the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea.

In fabricating the Pacific community, Seoul expressed its willingness to play the role of mediator for the first five countries and the second five countries -- developed Pacific rim nations and ASEAN member nations.

In Honolulu, Japanese Premier Suzuki spoke affirmatively about the formation of such a regional body. Japanese monopolists set forth a formula for the regional body. Babbling about fraternal unity, the Japanese monopolists are expecting to seize a stronghold in this region.

The United States is attempting to strengthen the activities of its military alliance in this region and simultaneously make ASEAN countries conspirators in an imperialist policy. However, neither Japan nor the United States is openly demanding the formation of a Pacific community. Tokyo recognizes that Asian countries remember the bestial acts of the Japanese militarists -- the ringleaders of the great East Asia coprosperity sphere. Washington is aware that Asian countries remember the aggression of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina.

For this reason, Australia took the initiative on the formation of such a body. At the [word indistinct] meeting in Canberra, delegates from 11 countries decided to organize a Pacific cooperation council. Following this, the U.S. Republican Party, the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, the Australian Liberal Party and the New Zealand National Party formed a Pacific Democratic Union to take the initiative in joint political lines on regional problems.

Diplomatic activities were carried out in this regard. Japanese Premier Suzuki embarked on an overseas trip starting from Southeast Asian countries. In connection with the question of the Pacific rim community, it is necessary to recall U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Tokyo, Seoul and Manila in March and U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand in April. This notwithstanding, Southeast Asian nations have not welcomed the Pacific community proposal.

Babbling about the formation of the [word indistinct] the developed nations of this region, so as to embellish the neocolonialist nature of the formula, have decided to have Seoul take the lead in this proposal. However, it is clear such a course will fail.

The fact that the fascist regime, which maintains its life with the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea, demanded the formation of the Pacific community, alerts Southeast Asian nations to be vigilant against those attempting to [words indistinct].

IMASHEV DELEGATION MEETS WITH GANDHI, SINGH

LD171406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today received a Soviet delegation headed by Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During their talk, Indira Gandhi stated that the friendship between the Indian and Soviet peoples has deep roots and ancient traditions, comes from the heart and is unbreakable. Our friendship has passed the test of time. It is an important factor for preserving peace throughout the world.

Cooperation Stressed

LD172154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today received a Soviet delegation headed by Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation also visited Indian President Zail Singh. Singh stressed the importance of Indian-Soviet friendship and multilateral cooperation which is developing successfully in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The Indian president conveyed a cordial greeting to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and wished the Soviet people happiness and prosperity.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES TIES WITH INDIA

PM161353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] The participants in a celebratory meeting of members of the public held in Moscow on 12 August conveyed warm congratulations and cordial wishes to the Indian people for further success in the building of a new life and in movement along the path of independence, progress and prosperity. The meeting was celebrating the 11th anniversary of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India and the 35th anniversary of Indian independence.

The keynote speaker, N.V. Goldin, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and a USSR minister, noted that relations between the USSR and India are based on a common commitment to economic and social progress, a joint rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and a desire for peace and to strengthen world security. Friendship between the Soviet Union and India is our common asset, the speaker noted. L.I. Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi are making an exceedingly large contribution to strengthening and expanding it.

Indian Ambassador to the USSR V.K. Ahuja stated that the treaty signed in August 1971 is a sound basis for expanding multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. He stressed that Indian-Soviet economic and cultural ties are helping to strengthen the country's national independence.

S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, participated in the meeting. Also present were delegations from the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society and the Friends of the Soviet Union society who have come to attend a month-long festival of Soviet-Indian friendship.

KARMAL CITES NEED FOR VIGILANCE, UNITY

PM161045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Aug -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has spoken at a meeting with representatives of a Pashtun tribe.

The PDPA, the National Fatherland Front and the Revolutionary Government of the DRA, he stressed, consider it their duty to preserve the customs and traditions of all of Afghanistan's tribes and ethnic groups and do everything to promote their further development. Imperialism's aim with regard to the Afghan people, B. Karmal noted, has always been to sow discord between different tribes and ethnic groups. That is why the working people must vigilantly watch for the intrigues of imperialist circles. Our common goal is to unite under the leadership of the PDPA and the Revolutionary Government and jointly wage a resolute struggle to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan.

In their reply speeches representatives of the Pashtun tribe expressed support for the policy of the party and the DRA Government.

Address to Armed Forces

PM170937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Defending Revolution's Interests"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Aug (TASS) -- As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, has stated in a speech at a conference of armed forces command personnel, the PDPA Central Committee and Politburo are taking resolute and consistent measures to further strengthen state power and are paying constant attention to questions of strengthening the country's defense might.

Under the present conditions, the Afghan leader continued, military problems constitute an important part of our activity. Their solution will ensure favorable conditions for implementing socioeconomic programs and building the new society.

Our people, he emphasized, want to live in peaceful conditions, so our paramount task is to ensure conditions of peaceful life for the working people, to eliminate the counter-revolutionary rabble and to defend the revolutionary gains.

B. Karmal expressed profound satisfaction at the courage and heroism shown by the DRA Armed Forces in resolving the tasks of defending the revolution and in ensuring a peaceful life in the country. He noted the need to strengthen the unity and cohesion of party ranks in the armed forces and to enhance combat readiness. During the period of profound revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan the country's armed forces and all Afghan patriots are entrusted with the honorable historical mission of defending the working people's interests with weapon in hand, B. Karmal said in conclusion.

Lt Gen Abdol Qader, acting defense minister, and Yasin Saddiqi, chief of the armed forces Main Political Directorate, who addressed the conference, assured the party and the government that the armed forces would fulfill the tasks that had been set them.

BRIEFS

AFGHANS IN UZBEK SSR -- A large group of social representatives of the Afghan people arrived in Tashkent on 11 August. The group is composed of workers, government officials and clergymen. After visiting sites of interest in Tashkent, the guests from the DRA will proceed to Samarkand and then to Andizhan. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Aug 82 GF]

AUSTRALIANS REFUSE ENTRY TO ACADEMICIAN

LD171550 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- The Australian authorities have refused entry visas to Academician Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who is the leader of a Soviet scientific delegation to the 12th International Biochemistry Congress, and to a delegation member, Academician Sergey Debov.

In this connection the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR has made on August 17 the following statement to the Australian ambassador to the USSR.

The Australian authorities have rendered impossible the participation of a representative delegation of Soviet scientists in the 12th International Biochemistry Congress taking place in Perth. In the past, too, there were facts of refusal of entry visas under different pretexts to Soviet representatives to international forums held in Australia, including those sponsored by the United Nations.

In this way the Australian authorities have arrogated to themselves the right to arbitrarily decide who can participate in the work of international congresses, conferences and symposia taking place in Australia.

The statement stresses that until the Australian authorities change their current, unacceptable practice in the matter of ensuring access to the country without any discrimination on political or any other grounds for participants in international forums held on its territory, the USSR will be unable to view Australia as a suitable venue for holding such undertakings.

MITIN VIEWS PRC'S SOUTHEAST ASIA POLICY

OW180136 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Third of three articles by station commentator Mitin under the general title: "Beijing's Intentions and Miscalculations": "A Coalition of Political Mummies"; first two articles published on pages E 1-2 of the 17 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Excerpts] Were it not for the noisesome commotion instigated by the Chinese leaders and the United States, there would have been no so-called "Kampuchean issue" long ago. The Chinese leaders and the United States created the commotion lest the situation in Southeast Asia become stabilized. To ensure that they could carry out their criminal activities more effectively, they decided to form an alliance of the exiles who were banished from the country by the Kampuchean people. Beijing was the sponsor of this alliance.

A declaration was signed not long ago to set up the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to improve the appearance of the Pol Pot bandits. The document states that the 3 exile groups of the government shall maintain their respective political independence and freedom of action. In other words, the Pol Pot elements would be allowed to continue their armed provocations along the Thai-Kampuchean borders and undermine the relations between the ASEAN and Indochina countries. The coalition, however, gives them a more convenient cover to carry out their criminal activities. Thus, the forming of the so-called coalition government could not expedite but only postpone a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The result of this is that Beijing could openly step up the criminal war against the Indochinese people and drag the ASEAN countries into it at the same time. However, the ASEAN countries have become increasingly aware that supporting the coalition of the three political mummies in exile does not serve the real interests of the ASEAN countries. The path to peace, stability and neutrality in Southeast Asia is not through confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina countries but through genuine neighborly cooperation. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have sufficiently demonstrated their sincerity in carrying out such cooperation. The specific, realistic proposal made by the foreign ministers of the three Indochina countries on resolving the issues of this region, for instance, is proof of their sincerity.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Vietnam's proposal for withdrawing a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was not merely propaganda. Many people in the ASEAN countries agree with him. The Indonesian newspaper THE LIGHT OF HOPE writes: "These countries should stop their empty talk and take a realistic political stand toward Kampuchea and the future of all of Southeast Asia." Proceeding from reality, the paper suggests that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea will lead to the restoration of Beijing's puppet, the Pol Pot elements. A regime of terror which threatens the existence of the nation would again emerge in Kampuchea. This would not be in the interests of the whole region.

The Vietnamese troops, which are stationed in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean People's Republic, are prepared to withdraw completely. But the prerequisite condition is that Beijing stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries. A political settlement of the situation around Kampuchea conforms with the interests of all the countries in Southeast Asia.

BREZHNEV-JARUZELSKI CRIMEAN MEETING EVALUATED

LD172132 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The Crimean meetings of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with leaders of other fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community have now become a useful tradition. To a large extent they supplement regular bilateral consultations, increasing the possibilities of exchanging views on problems of cooperation and on current international problems.

In accordance with this tradition, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, visited the USSR for a brief working visit. Soviet people acquainted themselves with great interest with the results of the Soviet-Polish talks in the Crimea, and the respective communique has been published by all Soviet papers. This interest is fully justified. Events in Poland and the difficulties through which that country is living are close to the hearts of Soviet people. This is understandable since the destinies of many Soviets have been in one way or another connected with the fraternal country. Some came close to (?Poles) on the battlefields when they were fighting shoulder-to-shoulder against fascism, for the freedom of our nations. Others met them during the rebuilding of Warsaw and other Polish cities, shared advanced production experience and took part in cultural exchanges. Even those who have never had the chance to visit Poland or to play host to Polish friends realize fully how intrinsically connected are our countries' destinies.

Poland is now living in a complex time. As Comrade Jaruzelski stated during the Crimean meeting, due to extraordinary measures and intensive political and economic activity by the Polish leadership positive changes are gradually taking place in the country. At the same time the serious consequences of political and economic crises are even more clearly visible.

The process of the country's emergence from the critical situation is hampered by the existence of the counterrevolutionary underground and the activity of some Western countries hostile to People's Poland. Facts prove that particular eagerness in this matter is shown by the U.S. administration headed by President Reagan. Trampling on the norms of international law and the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, Reagan has more than once been quite specific about the entire program of actions inimical to the Polish state. He openly lets it be understood that he will hamper by every means Poland's emergence from the state of economic disarray which is the result of strike actions by Solidarity. The head of the U.S. administration overtly threatens that he will continue to apply a whole series of sanctions if Poland does not submit to White House pressure.

The working masses of the USSR consider it their class duty to render assistance to their Polish friends in the difficult economic situation. As the Polish press has often stressed, an increase of Soviet supplies in raw and other materials and basic commodities above the previously-agreed quotas was a great help to the Polish People's Republic. New agreements on cooperation now in preparation will supply raw materials to Polish industrial enterprises which are now idle due to the suspension of deliveries from the West. Moreover, these goods made from Soviet raw and other materials will find their way not only into the Soviet but the Polish market.

During the Crimean meeting Comrade Jaruzelski stated that Polish society will not let itself be deceived by insinuations of so-called "interference" by the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Poland, fabricated by the enemies of the Polish People's Republic.

Soviet interference, Comrade Jaruzelski stated, means steady supplies of raw and other materials and products, as well as credits and orders assuring the utilization of a considerable portion of Polish production capacities.

A high-ranking leader of the U.S. finance department has recently maliciously written that allegedly the anti-Polish Western sanctions were compelling the USSR to allot to Poland additional materials at a time when the Soviet economy is itself in difficulty. We do not hide the fact that materials we give to Poland would indeed not be superfluous in the Soviet national economy. However, the interests of socialist internationalism, the principles of selfless fraternal help come above all else. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stressed during the Crimean meeting, the Soviet Union will continue, within its means, to render assistance in tackling the economic tasks now facing the Polish People's Republic.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties and countries have stated with satisfaction that in all basic fields of social activity Soviet-Polish contacts are being further strengthened on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance.

These words taken from the joint communique describe the main contents of the meeting between the Soviet and Polish leaders. Approving the fruitful results of the Soviet-Polish meeting, Soviet society unanimously supports the CPSU's Leninist policy and its course aimed at strengthening the cohesion and might of the socialist community and consolidating the position of world socialism.

PRAVDA REPORTS BREZHNEV-HONECKER MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 August carries on page 1 a TASS report of the Brezhnev-Honecker meeting under the heading "Friendly Meeting." Comparison with the article published in the 12 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages F 1-2 under the heading "Brezhnev, Honecker Confer in Crimea 11 August," produces the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the dateline.

Page F 2, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...of Israel's agression. They resolutely condemn the bloody crimes of Israel, which has the direct... (supplying additional passage)

Same paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...be called to order [poryakok] and made to fulfill... (substituting "order" for "account")

SWEDISH REACTION TO SUBS AFFECTS STATUS QUO

LD172258 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1800 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Lately the Scandinavian press has carried more and more statements by various politicians about the Soviet Union's (?alleged) aggressive actions off Sweden's coasts. Our observer Gennadiy Deynichenko writes:

During the years I worked in Scandinavia I could see that there is a definite plan on how to conduct anti-Soviet campaigns. The scenario comes, as usual, from the other side of the Atlantic. First a couple of papers and then the entire press join in. High-ranking officials are drawn into the campaign; their statements (?are distorted) in various ways. Every (?inexplicable) fact receives a negative coloring, and the whole thing ends with the authorities (?officially) denying the points around which the campaign was started. The papers publish the denial tucked away in a corner, and the press reamins silent until the next hullabaloo when the denied fact is turned into one of the arguments.

This summer's campaign around (?certain) Soviet submarines in Swedish territorial waters developed roughly according to this plan. First these were naturally unidentified submarines. Afterwards [word indistinct] the Stockholm paper AFTENBLADET [word indistinct] that they were Soviet submarines, one thing led to another, and soon Swedish Chief of Defense Staff Bengt Schuback wrote in SVENSKA DAGBLADET about preparation for an attack on Swedish Navy ships and even about landing exercises on Swedish coasts. Schuback's Danish colleague, General Kristensen, developed in an interview for RITZAUS BUREAU [words indistinct] and made his own generalizations about operative action plans against Sweden by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press describes all reports in this connection as absurd fabrications. The reports in the Swedish papers do not receive any official confirmation whatever by the highest leadership of the Swedish Ministry of Defense. But the damage has been done. The traditional atmosphere of good-neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Sweden has been poisoned, the interests of peace and calm in north Europe have been affected.

And who will benefit from all this? Naturally not the Swedes, who [word indistinct] about the foreign political prestige of their country, nor Sweden's neighbors, who place great value on the political stability prevailing in the north. And not the Soviet Union, which has repeatedly expressed its striving to develop and strengthen its relations with the Nordic countries on the basis of trust and good-neighborliness. Who, then, would gain from tension and division in the north, instead of peace and calm? The answer is unequivocal: the forces which put first priority on their policy of armaments and confrontation, in brief, the most militaristic and aggressive imperialist circles in the United States. Under conditions of mutual mistrust it is easier for them to fulfill their plans and extend their influence and direct military presence in the northern part of Europe.

These plans have existed for a long time and have not been limited to the extension and deepening of the military cooperation with the Nordic NATO countries. The American politicians also undermine Swedish neutrality. Nor do they approve of Finland's peace policy, which is rich in initiatives. The attempts to sow mistrust toward the Soviet Union have become an integral part of this dangerous course. It is no coincidence that, in connection with the hullabaloo about the mystery submarines, observers recall statements by Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle. During his visit to Stockholm he declared publicly that the Soviet Union is planning to use Swedish and Finnish territory in a possible conflict. It is regrettable that these [word indistinct] have so willingly been taken up by certain papers among the Scandinavian press, which thus played into the hands of the opponents of detente, our observer Gennadiy Deynichenko concludes.

QOTBZADEH CHARGED WITH ANTI-GOVERNMENT PLOT

PM171451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Qotbzadeh Trial"]

[Text] Tehran, 14 Aug -- The trial of former Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, who was arrested in April, began in Tehran's Evin Prison today. Qotbzadeh is charged with organizing an antigovernment plot aimed at overthrowing the existing system and murdering Ayatollah Khomeyni. He is also accused of receiving large sums of money from foreign persons and organizations supporting antigovernment group in Iran.

Comment on Trial

GF171508 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The trial of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the former foreign minister who was arrested in April this year, has begun in Tehran's Evin Prison. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes: In the indictment which was read out during the court session by Reyshahri, chief of the Army Revolutionary Tribunal, it was stated that Qotbzadeh was the mastermind of an antigovernment consipary to overthrow the present Government of Iran and to assassinate Imam Khomeyni.

The other end of the plot was found to extend across the ocean to the United States' CIA organization. The U.S. news agency UPI expressed its indignation when Qotbzadeh was first arrested by the Iranian authorities by stating that he is one of the most respected and reliable individuals of this (?time). Qotbzadeh proved himself worthy of this assessment quite a long time ago. About 30 years ago, when Qotbzadeh lived in the United States, he had close links with the CIA organization. The Cyprus-based newspaper (YOUNG VISION) wrote that Qotbzadeh had provided the CIA with information in exchange for money about the activities of anti-shah groups. He then left for Western Europe and, without severing his ties with the CIA, he established a similar close relationship with the British special service.

Qotbzadeh succeeded by presenting himself as an anti-shah (?figure) and infiltrated the ranks of the revolutionary movement. After the overthrow of the shah, he occupied the post of director of radio and television and later held the portfolio of foreign minister. During his tenure of duty in these two posts, Qotbzadeh prevented the unification of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces within the country by utilizing all the means at his disposal on the orders of his American masters. He danced to Washington's tune of preventing the establishment of friendly relations between the nascent Republic of Iran and the progressive nations which were members of the Nonaligned Movement and similarly with socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union.

During his tenure at the Foreign Ministry, he censured the Soviet Union in an interview with the U.S. magazine TIME and said that the Soviet Union wished to bring Iran to its knees. At the same time, Qotbzadeh took unfair advantage of his position and endeavored to clear the path for creating rifts in Iran so that the CIA could infiltrate the country.

When he was the foreign minister he sent a message to the Majlis in which he tried to disguise the espionage activities of the United States which were being carried out in the guise of diplomacy and to explain and justify them. Qotbzadeh, who was assisting the CIA in preparations for an antirevolutionary coup d'etat in Iran, met Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the shah's regime, and Hamilton Jordan, a close associate of the then-president of the United States. Washington paid generously for the services of its tested and tried agent. As Reyshahri pointed out, Qotbzadeh is accused of amassing funds from foreigners and foreign organizations that support the formation of antigovernment groups in Iran.

The Iranian ambassador to France, Amir Ala'i, revealed Qotbzadeh's bribetaking some 2 years ago and said that Qotbzadeh had accepted a million-dollar bribe from the U.S. intelligence service. Documents that undeniably proved this fact were sent to Bani-Sadr, then president of Iran, and naturally he (?suppressed) them. However, a photocopy of a check that Qotbzadeh had received from the CIA was printed in Iranian publications. Qotbzadeh was arrested and now is on trial. The U.S. imperialists who wish to return to their former status in Iran by use of their agents have again resorted to plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

All the activities of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who is now being tried in Tehran, prove the charges of the indictment.

ISRAEL DELAYING POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN LEBANON

Demchenko Analysis

LD181036 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 18 Aug 82

["Aggressor Becomes Impudent" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- Numerous reports coming from the Middle East these days give ground to draw the conclusion that the Israeli Government is preparing for long military actions in the territory of Lebanon, Pavel Demchenko, PRAVDA's news analyst, writes in the newpaper today.

It is not superfluous to recall in this connection that the invasion of Lebanon, started on June 6, had three main aims: firstly, to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization, first of all its military wing and leadership, secondly, to create in Lebanon a regime ready for cooperation with Israel, and finally, to deliver a strike at the Syrian Army in order to dislodge it from Lebanese territory where it is under the flag of the League of Arab States.

Judging by everything, the expectations were to accomplish those three tasks in one lightning strike with a strategic cover by the United States which has sought and continues to seek on the whole the same goals in Lebanon. However, he points out, the fortitude of the Palestinian fighting-men who fortified their positions in the western part of Beirut and its outskirts, buried the hopes for a blitzkrieg and for the PLO's capitulation. Attempts to seize the Lebanese capital with a rush failed. A barbarous and systematic destruction of the city and its residents was started.

The PLO leadership agreed to evacuate detachments subordinated to it to other Arab countries. But Israel continues to pile up one obstacle to a political solution after another. Now it refuses to admit UN observers and a French military contingent to Beirut on the plea that they ostensibly sympathize with the Palestinians. Now it demands that nominal lists of Palestinians be compiled with an indication to which country they will go, when, by which way, etc.

All this with good reason creates an impression among the Palestinian fighting-men that attempts are made simply to disarm and then to destroy them, thereby attaining the first aim of the aggressor's invasion of Lebanon. Besides, the commentary says, there are facts which indicate that Israeli generals began implementing next stages of the operation as well. They openly interfere in the forthcoming presidential election in Lebanon, seeking to impose a candidate suitable to them upon the country. Israeli units are moving to northern and eastern areas of Lebanon. In the past two days they have been consolidating their positions on the high ground dominating Al-Biqa' Valley and the roads leading from Beirut to Syria's capital Damascus and to the city of Tripoli. The opinion of Western observers is that from those positions it is possible to deliver strikes not only at columns of Palestinians leaving Beirut and at Palestinian refugee camps located in the areas.

Availing itself of Washington's patronage, it is preparing for new ventures. Manifest is a threat of further fanning up of the fire of war in the Middle East, which is fraught with highly dangerous consequences, the news analyst emphasizes.

Reason for Opposition

LD171710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev: "Why Is Israel Opposed to a Settlement in Lebanon?"]

[Text] Some Western observers today write that it is hoped this week will end the suffering in Beirut; in other words, that a mutually acceptable agreement will be achieved leading to the separation of the warring sides, the lifting of the siege of the Lebanese capital by Israel, and the evacuation of Palestinian resistance fighters from the city. Americans assure us that only technical details have to be finalized.

But if everything is based on details, the overcoming of simple formalities as President Reagan states, why is Israel delaying a settlement? The British newspaper THE OBSERVER asked why every time when it seems that the aim of the talks has almost been reached Israel deals new blows. The newspaper correctly notes that the answer lies in the basis of Begin's policy, which is a frightening postulate: It is necessary to destroy the Palestinians.

Begin is most of all afraid of talks concerning peace and coexistence, and this is no exaggeration. Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, speaking about the latest and expecially fierce bombardment of Beirut, told Israeli radio correspondents that the purpose of the strikes against west Beirut is the destruction of the PLO leadership. The Palestinian resistance fighters have no illusions in this respect. Their representative in Kuwait said that Israel is not seeking the evacuation of the Palestinians, but rather the physical destruction both of ordinary fighters and PLO leaders. Naturally, in such circumstances providing Israel with a full list of names and places of fighters evacuating from west Beirut, as Begin demands, would have been tantamount to suicide for the Palestinians. There is no doubt that they are right to insist that the international forces arrive in the Lebanese capital at the moment of the beginning of evacuation, and that UN observers be present during it. Israel is objecting; it does not want international observers, it wants the international forces to arrive in Beirut only after the beginning of the evacuation of Palestinian resistance units. The Americans call these Israeli demands technical details.

It is easy to imagine what could happen if events develop according to Begin and Sharon's plans: Unarmed, or carrying only personal weapons, Palestinians will move along so-called corridors through Israeli forces' formations; a crude provocation will be enough, and you know that the Israelis are masters at provocation, and mass murder of Palestinian fighters will begin without witnesses, without hindrance from any kind of international force contingent. There is every reason to think that this is precisely the aim being pursued by Israel. It has failed to achieve the political defeat of the PLO; it is capable of any perfidy, using the words of a French television commentator, in order to prevent Yasir 'Arafat and his comrades from leaving Beirut with proudly raised heads.

UN DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN ISSUE, LEBANON CRISIS

Delegates' Remarks

LD180504 Moscow TASS in English 0455 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The delegates to the UN General Assembly's current emergency special session on the Palestinian question, analysing the tragic events of the past two months in Lebanon, are arriving at the single-valued conclusion: The Ronald Reagan administration, having

decided to make use of the results of Israeli piracy to consolidate its own positions in the Middle East, has deliberately frustrated all attempts at stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon.

Indian delegate N. Krishnan said the circumstance that the United States systematically threatens with its right of veto at the UN Security Council to prevent the adoption of measures against the aggressor in accordance with the UN Charter cannot but arouse states to discontinue the deliveries of arms to Israel has been blocked by the United States.

According to Iranian representative S. Rajaie-Khorassani, the tragic scenario in the Middle East has been written by Washington and carried out by its Zionist partner. Having noted the treacherous role which the United States is now playing, the speaker pointed out that the USA, on the one hand, has given the green light to the war in Lebanon and, on the other, is busy compelling that country to capitulate to military force.

The attempts by Washington and by its client -- Israel -- to drown in blood the Palestinian people's right to independent existence and thereby to do away with the Palestinian problem do not find support anywhere in the world, among the Western allies of the USA either. Thus, speaking on behalf of Common Market countries, Danish representative N.P. Gelskov emphasized: The current events again demonstrate the extreme need for an all-embracing, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East which would take into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Yugoslav representative M. Komatina has described as a "dangerous illusion" the notion that the present aggression of Tel Aviv creates "fresh opportunities" for a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

As is known, it is precisely these "opportunities" that are being emphasized now by Washington politicians and the U.S. press which without any shame try to portray the Israeli invasion almost as a boon, as an event opening up "new and unexpected" prospects for the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The Arab and other states view the invasion of Lebanon only as the first stage of a large-scale operation to establish a U.S.-Israeli hegemony in the Middle East region. According to Jordanian representative H. Nusaybah, Tel Aviv is now imposing its diktat on Lebanon, diktat to be followed by a final absorption of Jerusalem, of the West Bank of the Jordan, and Gaza sector.

We have always been convinced that the usurpation of Palestine would not satisfy Zionist appetites. That was the initial step in the realization of plans envisaging domination over neighbouring states by means of puppet rulers.

The Israeli greatpower chauvinism, pointed out the GDR's delegate, Siegfried Zachmann, threatens all Arab people. The entire past experience indicates that when Israeli expansionism was not confronted with a firm and united Arab front, Tel Aviv and its main ally across the ocean intensified their adventurist policy.

The head of the USSR delegation to the session, M. Sytenko, stated that the rulers of Israel by their bloody crimes in Lebanon have erected not a wall of security about which they are so often fond of talking, but a wall of wrathful condemnation and contempt. The crimes being perpetrated in Lebanon are in the historical perspective a crime by the rulers of Tel Aviv against their own people, too. Responsibility for the bloodshed and genocide being practised by Israel with regard to the Palestinians and Lebanese, he pointed out, is also borne by the present U.S. administration. The course towards support for the aggressor constitutes a practical embodiment and an integral part of the global policy of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism at the present stage. The policy is aimed first of all at ensuring U.S. hegemony in world affairs and at placing under U.S. control the manpower and natural resources of other countries.

While Israel was busy tightening the noose of blockade around Beirut, dropping new tons of bombs and shells on it, the USA under the guise of "peace-making efforts" was putting political and psychological pressure on the defenders of the Lebanese capital, and blocked the international community's attempts to call to order the high-handed aggressor, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

The vital interests of many states and peoples of the region as well as of the peoples and states contiguous to the area intertwine in the question of a settlement in the Middle East, the USSR representative pointed out further. Where if not at the common table of negotiations attempts can and must be made to bring together differing points of view and approaches? Herein lies the value of the proposal made by the Soviet Union to convene an international conference on the Middle East, he said.

Representatives of many states who spoke at the session insistently demanded the adoption of effective measures against the aggressors, measures which would make it withdraw its troops from Lebanon and stop the bloodshed. A large group of non-aligned countries is preparing a draft resolution for discussion at the current forum. In the document it is again suggested that the UN Security Council be again urged to consider concrete ways and means to influence Israel. The draft resolution reaffirms the Palestinian people's right to independence and emphasizes that no settlement in the Middle East can be achieved without the participation of all the sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in all negotiations on an equal basis.

The session continues its work.

Security Council Resolution

LD180658 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The UN Security Council has decided to extend for another two months the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) occupying positions in that country's south.

A resolution passed by the UN Security Council points out the need to preserve UN possibilities to render assistance in the restoration of peace and the Lebanese Government's authority over the entire territory of Lebanon pending the council's consideration of the situation in all its aspects.

After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the destruction of towns, villages and refugee camps, temporary tasks of humanitarian nature were entrusted to UNIFIL -- to deliver food, medicines and water.

The UN Security Council has approved the UN secretary general's efforts connected with the use of UN observers in the area of Beirut. The USA and Israel come out in principle against the presence of UN observers so as to keep full freedom of their action in Lebanon.

The UN secretary-general's report submitted to the UN Security Council for consideration points out that the Israeli occupation authorities practise various kinds of hindrances to the activities of UNIFIL by restricting their freedom of movement and cutting off roads. New armed groups from among local supporters of Tel Aviv have appeared in the area of the location of the UN Interim Force. The groups, as the report points out, are provided with all necessary things and are controlled by Israeli forces.

NAYIF HAWATIMAH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIRUT

LD171134 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov reports:

Speaking at a press conference here for correspondents from socialist countries, the general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, stressed the need for the Palestinian people to exercise its lawful rights to independent development, to return to its homeland and create its own state. He declared for the settlement of the Palestinian problem in the spirit of the proposals that found reflection in Leonid Brezhnev's replies to the newspaper PRAVDA. Nayif Hawatimah spoke highly of the position of the Soviet Union that has always most sincerely come out in support of the just struggle of the Palestinians.

Touching on the events in Lebanon Nayif Hawatimah noted that Israel's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples is continuing for the third month and is the longest of all of Israel's wars with Arab countries. Nayif Hawatimah noted that behind the screen of political talks Israel intends to continue the war, this being evidenced by the recent callup of reservists and Israel's military preparations in the north of Lebanon and in the Al Biqa' Valley.

Nayif Hawatimah said that Tel Aviv is trying to frustrate the political talks in Beirut through advancing ever-new demands. One of such demands, for instance, is the turning over of the corpses of nine Israeli soldiers who were killed during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon in 1978. Israel is using such invented pretexts to drag out the talks at a time when 14 thousand Palestinians are kept in Israeli jails on occupied lands and in Israel itself. Another nine thousand Palestinians are kept in concentration camps in the south of Lebanon. Nayif Hawatimah said that during the agression in Lebanon Israel lost 6,000 officers and men as killed and wounded.

Touching upon the prospects of the struggle of the Palestinian people in future, Nayif Hawatimah emphasized the need of ensuring unity of Arab countries, of persisting with the course of the struggle against imperialism and reaction and consolidating relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In conclusion Nayif Hawatimah summed up the plans of the evacuation of the armed units of the Palestinian resistance forces from west Beirut.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SHAKIROV DELEGATION TO PDRY

PM171515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Halting Aggression"]

[Text] On the arrival in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation on a working visit, delegation head M.D. Shakirov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkom, said:

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has come to Aden to exchange opinions with South Yemen parliamentarians concerning ways to secure the speediest halt to Israel's aggression in Lebanon and the establishment of a long-awaited and just peace in the Near East region.

The Israeli military's atrocities in Lebanon are generating idignation and anger throughout the world. It is perfectly obvious that the aggressor could not behave so shamelessly were the United States not behind him.

The Soviet Union's position in connection with the aggression, he noted, was set forth precisely and clearly in L.I. Brezhnev's replies to PRAVDA's questions which contain specific and constructive proposals for paths to a just settlement of Near East problems. These proposals, as is well known, have been highly assessed in Democratic Yemen.

In conclusion, the leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Soviet people to the people of South Yemen and its leadership and expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation that are successfully developing between the two countries will continue to strengthen and expand.

On 11 August the delegation had a meeting with members of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. During the talk the sides exchanged opinions on the situation in the Near East. The two countries' parliamentarians expressed grave concern at the dangerous development of the situation in the region in connection with Israel's continuing aggression against Lebanon. They resolutely denounced the Israeli military's barbarous actions on the territory of the sovereign Arab state perpetrated with the blatant connivance of the United States and the occupiers' genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The sides discussed the possibilities of parliamentary action to curb Israeli aggression. The meeting's participants expressed themselves in favor of preserving Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and expressed full support for the Arab people of Palestine's just struggle for their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state.

They also noted the role of the parliaments of the Soviet Union and the PDRY in consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The talk took place in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

A reception was organized on behalf of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium in honor of the Soviet delegation.

Muhammad Support for Conference

PM180759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Aden, 13 Aug (TASS) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.Z. Shakirov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkom, which is here on a working visit.

In the course of the talk an exchange of opinions took place on topical problems of the Near East situation. 'A.N. Muhammad gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's stance on events in Lebanon and expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its all-round assistance to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

'A.N. Muhammad came out in support of the Soviet Union's proposal on convening an international conference on the Near East as being in accordance with the interests of achieving an all-embracing Near East settlement and establishing a lasting, just peace in the region.

Deep satisfaction was expressed with the development of Soviet-South Yemeni relations on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and the mutual desire to deepen all-round Soviet-South Yemeni ties was stressed. In this connection the significance of close relations between the CPSU and the YSP and between the two countries' highest organs of state power -- the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PDRY Supreme People's Council -- was noted.

MOROCCAN PARLIAMENTARIANS BACK SOVIET STANCE

PM180835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Morocco"]

[Text] Rabat, 13 Aug -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation consisting of B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.L. Kudryavtsev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, which has arrived here on a working visit, had a meeting with Dey Ould Sidi Baba, speaker of Morocco's Chamber of Representatives (parliament), and leaders of parliamentary party factions.

During the talk the members of the Soviet delegation briefed the Moroccan parliamentarians on the most important paths in Soviet domestic and foreign policy and the USSR's new peace initiatives.

Particular attention was devoted to the explosive situation that has arisen in the Near East as a result of the criminal Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, unleashed with the connivance of those who are behind Tel Aviv.

The Moroccan side gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's support for the Arabs' courageous struggle against Zionist imperialist aggression and welcomed the USSR's efforts to end this barbaric aggression, establish a lasting, just peace in the Near East region and implement the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state.

During the meeting mention was made of the great significance of further developing ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Moroccan parliament -- ties promoting the deepening of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Moroccan peoples and the strengthening of relations of friendship and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON LEBANON SCORED

LD171804 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 16 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The seventh extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian problem will resume its work in New York today. The representatives of the world community of nations are meeting at a tragic moment in the history of the Palestinian people. The bloody slaughter in Lebanon shows that the fascist clique of Begin and Sharon has set itself the tasks of destroying the Palestinians as a nation and without prior permission, so to speak, remove from the agenda the question of the Palestinian people's self-determination.

Since the beginning of the Israeli intrusion into Lebanon the UN Security Council has adopted as many as nine resolutions that contain demands for the cessation of military actions, the withdrawal of forces from Beirut and the deployment of UN observers there. But with the connivance and the protection of the United States, the aggressor with unparalleled insolence ignores all these demands. During the last few days, mass information media have written much about some kind of complications in relations between Washington and Tel Aviv. It has been reported that Reagan was allegedly indignant at the latest fierce bombardment of the Lebanese capital, that he rebuked Begin over the telephone, and so forth. But all these theatrical rebukes were calculated to confuse world public opinion: The facts of Washington's direct complicity in the crimes of Zionist murders are well known. The fact that the Israeli aggression and the mass murder of the Palestinian and Lebanese people would have been impossible without U.S. military diplomatic and political help is also well known.

After Reagan had allegedly expressed his displeasure at the latest barbaric bombardment of Beirut, the President held a press conference in Washington. I would like to quote a small fragment from that press conference. The journalists asked:

Mr President, why don't you tell us what you have felt during these 9 weeks while people were being shot at and showered with bombs and you continue to ship arms which were used to subject them to these horrors? What were your personal feelings?

Reagan: As I have already told you, that was the subject of serious concern and we tried to put an end to that, yet on the other hand it seems to me that is a fairly biased picture of Israel's capability for retaliatory action.

Question: Yes, but it was the Israelis who invaded.

Answer: This question has to be clarified, whether it was they or the PLO who intruded.

That is what the American President is saying. You see he still does not know who is the invader, who the aggressor, and who is killing whom. We shall say plainly that Reagan's language is Begin's and Sharon's language. It is no accident that the world press calls the Lebanese war the war of Begin, Sharon and Reagan. It is no accident that the Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes that Reagan must bear the same responsibility for this war as Begin and Sharon.

Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian people are military crimes, and their organizers according to all juridical canons fall into the category of war criminals. It must be considered only natural that the first session of an international commission for investigating these crimes has opened in Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus.

JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER CONDEMNS U.S., ISRAEL

LD171223 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Amman August 17 TASS -- The atrocities committed by the Israeli military against the peaceful inhabitants of west Beirut defy human imagination, it was stated by Jordan's Prime Minister Mudar Badran when addressing officials of municipalities and other local government authorities of Jordan.

The staunchness of the defenders of besieged Beirut, he said, will go down in history as an example ranking with the courage of the residents of Soviet Leningrad that was besieged by the German fascists during the Second World War.

In Beirut Israel has used more barbarous weapons than those used by the Hitlerites during the blockade of Leningrad. Using cluster and vacuum bombs Israeli planes sowed death among the inhabitants of west Beirut and destroyed houses.

The head of the Jordanian Cabinet of Ministers condemned the United States for aiding and assisting Israel.

Having recalled that the United States had vetoed the Security Council resolution calling for sanctions against Israel for its brutalities in Lebanon the prime minister said: The United States is raising a terrible clamour when the Polish authorities in their own country adopt a decision on the introduction of martial law, this being a purely internal domestic matter, and at the same time is refusing to condemn Israel for its cruel aggression in Lebanon.

Mudar Badran called on the Arab countries to rally their ranks and restore Arab unity and solidarity. He expressed confidence that the forthcoming Arab summit meeting will make the necessary steps in this direction.

Speaking of the aims of the Israeli intrusion into Lebanon, Mudar Badran said that the Israeli invaders wanted first of all to liquidate the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, push the Syrian troops out of the country and to create a pro-Israeli government in Lebanon.

Mudar Badran said Israel was planning to launch an offensive with the aim of occupying the Al-Biqa' Valley and the north of Lebanon.

U.S. MARINES DETACHMENT HEADING FOR LEBANON

LD171432 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] According to news reports from Washington, five U.S. naval vessels left Naples last night heading in the direction of Lebanon. They are carrying on board 1,800 Marines belonging to the so-called multinational force, under whose screen the United States intends to ensure its military presence in Lebanon.

MILITARY EXPERT ON ISRAEL'S USE OF CLUSTER BOMBS

LD180544 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- What is taking place in Lebanon is veritable genocide, that is, the deliberate and pre-planned extermination of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, Major General Yuriy Chaplygin, a notable Soviet military expert, has told a TASS correspondent.

The barbarous means of warfare used by the Israeli aggressors include cluster warheads. It has been officially established that the Israeli Army is dropping on a mass scale the latest models of U.S.-made cluster warheads on densely populated cities. Way back ago, the Americans themselves used cluster warheads in Vietnam. They have improved these weapons since that time and handed them over to Israel so as to have them tested in Lebanon.

The cluster bomb is a sophisticated weapon of murder, the general continued. Its effects cover a vast area. The body of the bomb contains several dozen miniature warheads. Flying apart at a great speed to large distances from one another, they explode, forming a deadly cloud of fragments destroying all living organisms within hundreds of metres around.

Today the Israelis are using these barbarous weapons against the civilian population of Lebanon, killing and crippling women and children in their own apartments, Yuriy Chaplygin said. The Israeli leadership disregard the demands of the 1981 international convention banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons which can be considered to do excessive damage or to have an indiscriminate effect. This convention has been signed by more than 50 countries, including the United States. Nevertheless, Washington is supplying Tel Aviv with banned weaponry and training Israeli servicemen in using it effectively. Israel, planning its piratic operations, has not signed the convention. By perpetrating its crimes, the general stressed, Israel is actually putting itself outside the international community, the will of which it is grossly and insolently violating.

BILATERAL COOPERATION CONTRACTS WITH IRAQ

JN171205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug (INA) -- Iraq and the USSR today signed a number of contracts on bilateral cooperation in the fields of oil industries and installation of projects. The contracts were signed for Iraq by 'Isam al-Jalabi, deputy chairman of the Iraq National Oil Company, and for the USSR by Tekhnoeksport Chairman Chugunov.

Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met with 'Isam al-Jalabi today and discussed with him the means to promote the projects being implemented by the USSR in Iraq and ways to increase bilateral cooperation in the field of oil industries.

Al-Jalabi arrived in Moscow last Sunday on a visit of several days to the USSR.

REPORTS FROM NAIROBI ON SEYCHELLES COUP CITED

LD171112 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 17 TASS -- UPI reports from Nairobi that a group of servicemen has seized the radio station in Victoria, the capital of the Seychelles, and demands the resignation of a number of senior army officers. News agencies report that troops loyal to the government are in control of the situation in the capital. A curfew has been introduced throughout the country. Police are patrolling roads and the international airport on Mahe Island is closed.

FOREIGN ADVISERS HELP QUELL KENYAN REVOLT

EA171958 Moscow in Swahili to East Africa 1730 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] According to UPI, Western nations, especially the United States, which has large investments in Kenya, are deeply concerned over events in that African nation. For instance, the United States is sponsoring projects worth about $50 million for improvements to the port of Mombasa and airports to be used for stationing its emergency forces. It is therefore not surprising that in quelling an attempt to overthrow the goverament, foreign military advisers working in Kenya took part.

REMARKS ON CUBANS BY U.S. ENVOY TO ANGOLA NOTED

LD172228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 17 Aug 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Wisner, a high-ranking American diplomat, said on his arrival in the Angolan capital that the United States does not link a settlement in Namibia with the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola, according to UPI. If what Wisner says is true, the United States may be said to have retreated to some extent from its previous unrealistic position. Washington has so far supported the brazen demand by South Africa's racist regime for a withdrawal of Cuban servicemen from Angola, which constitutes crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. As is known, the Cuban internationalists are there under an agreement between the Governments of Angola and Cuba to defend that African country from constant armed provocations by the South African racists.

Typically, the American diplomat had no word of condemnation for the Pretoria regime, which has mounted a new piratical incursion into southern Angola in the last few days. Wisner confined himself to general remarks that, as he put it, the United States does not approve of any violence. Washington's emissary, the agency remarks, has arrived in Luanda for negotiations on the Namibian problem. As a member of the contact group on Namibia, as it is called, Washington is doing everything it can to prevent a just settlement of the problem to secure the independence of Namibia, which is unlawfully occupied by South Africa's racist regime.

MORE U.S. ARMS DISPATCHED TO SOMALIA

LD171434 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] A spokesman for the State Department said on Monday that the United States had dispatched another big consignment of weapons to the Somali regime. These deliveries followed the imposition of a state of emergency in a number of regions in Somalia where an uprising is led by Somalia's national salvation front which stands for eliminating U.S. military bases on Somali soil and for following a policy of true nonalignment.

PEOPLE'S PARTIES CONGRESS HELD IN LIMA

LD171832 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Lima August 17 TASS -- A three-day meeting of representatives of people's parties of South American countries has ended in the Peruvian capital. It was keynoted by slogans of stepping up struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for political and economic independence. The delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Chile and Ecuador made a deep analysis of the political situation in the region, determined the priority tasks of strengthening solidarity of the peoples of Latin America and adopted a "Declaration of Lima."

The document strongly condemns the resolution recently adopted by the American Congress and containing open threats against a number of Central American and Caribbean countries. The participants in the meeting expressed in this connection ardent solidarity with the peoples and governments of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua, which are the targets of these threats from Washington.

The "Declaration of Lima" fully approves the proposals of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary-Democratic Front of El Salvador to hold talks with the aim of finding a political settlement to the crisis situation in that Central American country.

The document exposes the pro-colonialist stand of the United States during the recent Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. The peoples of Latin America, the declaration says, express serious concern in connection with the plans to build military bases on the islands, this posing a serious threat to peace not only on the American Continent but also in the whole world.

In separate resolutions the participants in the meeting strongly condemned the reactionary regimes in Paraguay, Chile and other countries. A standing commission was formed to study the political, social and economic problems of South American countries.

'ANTI-CUBA CAMPAIGN' IN U.S. CONDEMNED

LD162132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 16 Aug 82

[By TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] [no dateline as received] The undisciplined anti-Cuban campaign which has spread especially widely in the United States since the Reagan government came to power has now been elevated to official state policy.

This policy's chief aims and the means of achieving them have been openly proclaimed and "legalized." What is involved is direct armed interference in Cuba by the United States with the aim of overthrowing the government and reverting the country to the times when U.S. imperialism and its puppets held undivided sway over the island. This evil plan underlies the resolution adopted by the U.S. Senate giving the government the "right" to use against Cuba "any measures necessary, including the use of arms." This document, unprecented in its impudence and cheek, gives the Reagan administration the opportunity to support the Cuban counterrevolutionary rabble that has dug itself in in the United States and to use it as cannon fodder for intervention in Cuba -- and to do this officially and publicly, not secretly as heretofore.

It would be erroneous, however, to regard this exceedingly provocative Senate resolution merely as the expression of Washington's increasingly dangerous course regarding Cuba. It is an integral part of the United States' general aggressive course in the Western Hemisphere, primarily in Central and Caribbean America.

The White House's Latin American policy presently being carried out was formulated in the so-called "Santa Fe document" by Reagan's advisers even before he came to power. This states in black and white: "War, not peace, is the norm in international affairs." Events demonstrate that the present U.S. leadership is scrupulously following the spirit and letter of this monstrous misanthropic principle. Its anti-Cuban adventurist course, military threats and provocations against Nicaragua, armed interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, the reprisals it has organized against the national liberation movements in other countries on that continent and its support for Britain's military adventure against Argentina -- these examples surely are evidence of this.

It is quite obvious that the Senate's anti-Cuban resolution is fraught with a serious threat for the other countries of the Western Hemisphere, primarily the Caribbean and Central American countries, for it gives a green light to those militant circles in the United States that back armed force as the main instrument of U.S. policy on the continent. Intentionally whipping up the already overheated situation in the region, Washington -- to judge by all events -- is counting on creating conditions that would permit it to launch large-scale interventionist operations against countries and peoples who do not wish to submit to Washington's dictates.

As for the United States' new threats against Cuba, it should be remembered that Washington has already started dange ous adventures against it on more than one occasion. Every one, however, ended in shameful failure. For almost a quarter of a century the Cuban people have been firmly and surely proceeding along their chosen path, relying on the broad support of the socialist community and of all progressive peoples. There are no forces which can divert them from this path.

PRAVDA REPORTS ECUADOR CP DELEGATION VISIT

PM171305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Ecuadorean Communists in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of Communist Party of Ecuador workers was in the Soviet Union in August. The delegation visited the Armenian SSR, Leningrad, industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific and cultural establishments. The Ecuadorean Communists had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee, international, party organizational work and propaganda sections, the Armenian CP Central Committee and Leningradskiy Obkom.

The delegation members familiarized themselves with the Soviet people's achievements in communist building. During the meetings and talks the Ecuadorean Communists noted the lasting significance of the CPSU's experience for the fraternal communist and workers parties in the cause of the struggle for national and social liberation and emphasized the importance of strengthening the unity of the international revolutionary movement, given imperialism's sharp fueling of tension in the world.

The Ecuadorean Communists made a high assessment of the CPSU's foreign policy activity. They especially noted the historic significance of the peace initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th congress, in subsequent speeches and in his message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which are aimed at preventing thermonuclear disaster and ensuring peace on earth. The delegation members condemned the crimes of the Zionist aggressors and their Washington patrons in Lebanon and declared their solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' struggle.

The Communist Party of Ecuador delegation expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the warm, friendly welcome.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 AUG REPORTED

LD180358 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

All of the rayons in the Kustanayskaya Oblast, one of Kazakhstan's largest grain producers, are harvesting grain today. To date, 500,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut. (0204 GMT)

In the mid-Volga Region, sowing of wheat and rye has begun in the Ulyanovskaya Oblast and will occupy about 500,000 hectares this year. That is 1.5 times as much as last year. Winter crops are the hardiest and most productive crops in the area's climatic conditions. Their harvest yield is 5 to 7 quintals per hectare of grain more than for spring crops. (0204 GMT)

One-half of the area given over to grain in Penzenskaya Oblast has been cut, and a significant part has been threshed. The weather conditions have been difficult, with frequent heavy rains. (0400 GMT)

Farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast are today the first in Kazakhstan to fulfill their yearly plan for laying in hay. More than 1 million tons of steppe grasses have been stored for the winter. Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers are also successfully laying in other types of fodder. The yearly task for silage has been considerably overfulfilled. Fulfillment of the yearly plan for preparing vitamin-enriched grassmeal is imminent. (0400 GMT)

Corn is being ensilaged in the Crimea. The harvest of green material is good -- 200 and more quintals per hectare. (0600 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray, 1.5 million tons of grain have been stored to date. One-third of the farms have fulfilled their plan for grain sales to the state. (0800 GMT)

Farms in the seashore valleys of Dagestanskaya ASSR have begun picking early varieties of grapes. The intensive type vineyards yield about 160 quintals per hectare of grapes. The plan calls for sending 365,000 tons for industrial processing. (1100 GMT)

Many Ukraine farmers are off to Kazakhstan to help with the harvest after finishing their harvest of early grain crops. They will share the experience gained in harvesting during this year's rainy summer. (1330 GMT)

Harvesting is proceeding in bad weather in the RSFSR. To overcome this, work is going on around the clock at grain elevators and elevators are accepting grain in any state of moisture. Driers at state grain procurement points and on the threshing floors at kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working continuously. However, there are hindrances occurring in the harvest. For example, in Meshchovskiy Rayon, Kaluzhskaya Oblast, 50 of the 200 new Niva combines that arrived at rayon farms from Rostov cannot yet participate in the harvest because of work faults. Autumn sowing is in progress in the RSFSR fields while grain, vegetables, potatoes and other crops are being harvested. Rye, wheat and other winter crops occupy over 3 million hectares. This is over 13 percent of the winter sowing area. (1500 GMT)

All rayons of Pavlodarskaya Oblast have started harvesting. Grain crops have already been harvested here on the first 100,000 hectares. Weather conditions for the crop farmers of Priirtyshye are difficult this year. The grains are stunted, so grain stalks are being reaped as close to the ground as possible. This makes it possible to exclude losses of grain and straw. (1700 GMT)

In Tulskaya Oblast, farmers have reaped 2/5 of the acreage sown to grain crops; 3/4 of the reaped grains have been threshed. Because of the frequent rains, the machine operators are basically applying windrow harvesting. Prontranking farms are threshing 25-30 quintals of grain per hectare. (1700 GMT)

Over 600,000 tons of grain from the new harvest has reached the state granaries in Belorussia. (1750 GMT)

Farmers in Rostovskaya Oblast have begun selling their third millionth ton of grain. (1800 GMT)

The harvest in Kustanayskaya Oblast is starting in difficult conditions. There is rain practically every day, disrupting the rhythm of combine work and causing valuable time to be lost. However, work continues. Harvesting is being carried out only on a two-stage basis and grain is now only being laid in swaths. Forecasts say that the weather should improve soon. In order to be able to mow grain more quickly, machine operators at many farms have made self-propelled windrowers [zharka] from useless combines and old component parts. These are suitable for mowing work. Machine operators have repeatedly said that such machines are greatly needed to carry out two-stage harvesting wo that there is no need to harvest with heavy combines, and that industry should pay attention to grain growers' opinions and start producing light serial production self-propelled windrowers. The oblast's farmers have grown a rich grain harvest from an area of over 4 million hectares. Many farms plan to gather an average of 15-20 quintals per hectare. (1800 GMT)

Tambovskaya Oblast has threshed grains on 500,000 hectares. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are receiving 35-40 quintals of grain per hectare; 250,000 tons of grain have been dispatched to the state granaries. (1950 GMT)

Grain crops in Omskaya Oblast have been cut on 200,000 hectares. In Ryazanskaya Oblast, 400,000 tons have been delivered to procurement points. (2004 GMT)

Farmers in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have fulfilled the state plan for the sale of cereal crops to the state. Work has been well and efficiently organized despite this summer's constant rains. (2105 GMT)

Farmers in the Russian Non-Chernozem are to receive help from machine operators of the Donbass, who have finished their work. Belorussian machine operators will help in agricultural work in Kazakhstan. (2104 GMT)

CSA REPORTS 9 AUGUST GRAIN HARVESTING FIGURES

PRAVDA Report

PM171517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists: "Birth of Grainfield"]

[Text] The harvest work in the country's fields is growing increasingly strenuous with every passing day. Grainfields are full of noise in the northernmost regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone. The limit of the harvest has advanced beyond the Urals. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 9 August, 41.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops had been cut -- 36 percent of the sown area. Some 33 million hectares of grain crops had been threshed. Fodder procurement is continuing. By the beginning of this week, 45.6 million tons of hay had been laid in store -- 2/3 of the plan. Cured hay and silage are being cut, and the stocks of vitamin grass meal are being replenished.

However, the farmers' current concerns are not confined to gathering the harvest that has been grown and ensuring its high level of preservation. Combines gather the grain and the field again awaits the sower. This year more than 40 million hectares in the country are to be sown to winter crops.

Farm workers know of the high efficiency of these crops from many years' practice. In recent years, occupying approximately 1/4 of the grain area, they have produced 1/3 of the grain crops. In the 10th 5-Year Plan winter crops yielded almost 7.5 quintals more grain per hectare than spring crops. And they have a considerably higher rate of increase of yields per hectare. Directing their efforts to successfully fulfilling the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, farmers set themselves the task of substantially increasing gross yields of winter crops and raising their share of the total grain production volume.

Rural workers are doing a great deal to realize what is planned. Thus, on the experimental model farm of the Krasnodar Lukyanenko scientific research institute of agriculture, 52 and 57 quintals of winter barley and winter wheat repectively have been threshed per hectare, while spring barley, for example, yielded only 34.6 quintals. Cherkasskaya Oblast's Zarya Kommunizma kolkhoz and many other farms have obtained a big harvest of winter crops.

The increase in sowings of these crops is also having a beneficial effect on the overall result. A year ago the areas sown to them in Gorkovskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts were increased by more than 200,000 hectares, thanks to which, according to specialists' estimates, extra tens of thousands of tons of grain will be gathered there. And it is planned to utilize this reserve further in many regions. In the RSFSR as a whole, it is planned to extend the borders of the winter-sown area by a further 1/2 million hectares this year.

Sowing units are already going into the fields of Permskaya, Kirovskaya and certain other oblasts. Seeds have been sown on tens of thousands of hectares. The important work is assuming a mass scale. However, the front for its successful performance has not yet been created everywhere. As in previous years, the field are being freed from predecessors and plowed and the soil is belatedly being cultivated for sowing on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Bryanskaya, Novgorodskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts. Even though it is already time to carry out this work, only 13-27 percent of the area has been prepared. It must be clear to farm specialists and leaders that a delay could lead to a harvest shortfall in the future. Consequently, it is important to find possibilities for hastening matters.

Farmers are endeavoring to carry out work to a high quality. They show special concern for the fertility of arable land. This year farms have laid in store more mineral fertilizers for the winter-sown field than last year. The possibility exists of enriching every hectare with them.

Skillful work with clean fallow land is also of great significance for future harvest: This year it will accommodate 1 in every 4 hectares of winter crops. The correct action has been taken where fallow fields have received good care and the soil has been hoed in good time. However, a thrifty approach to this important measure has not been shown everywhere. For example, the best times for preparing a considerable proportion of these fields have been missed on Kostromskaya Oblast sovkhozes and kolkhozes. This year more than 40 percent of the clean fallow land in Chuvashia is being tilled belatedly. The quality of the fields' preparation is higher and agrotechnical demands are observed more strictly where the land is assigned to links and teams working under the nonregulated system.

Farm specialists and leaders also see an important reserve for increased returns from the winter-sown fields in its improved stucture. In many regions, rye ensures higher and more stable yields in comparison with other grain crops. During the last 5-year plan its yield on Moskovskaya Oblast state strain-testing plots stood at 39 quintals, while winter wheat yielded 37.1 quintals. The same picture is to be seen in Permskaya Oblast and the Bashkirskaya ASSR. Rye grain is particularly significant in the country's food balance. However, far from full use is being made of the potential for its cultivation in a number of places, for example on farms in the Central-Chernozem Zone, Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone, the Baltic republics and some parts of the Ukraine and Belorussia. Promising strains of this crop should be disseminated more actively. The future harvest is in the farmer's hands. They pose the task of making every hectare of the winter-sown area abundant. The fields will soon start showing green for the new harvest.

IZVESTIYA Review

PM171541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 3

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "High Quality for Grain and Fodder"]

[Text] According to the figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of Monday 9 August grain and pulse crops (except corn) had been harvested on an area of 41.7 million hectares in the country and threshed on 33 million hectares -- 79 percent of the amount harvested.

Pulse crops had been harvested on 2.55 million hectares, flax on 148,000 hectares and corn for grain on 54,000 hectares. All 15 union republics are carrying out the harvest.

One more of the country's major grain workshops -- the Kazakh Virgin Lands -- is joining the harvest. In Kokchetavskaya, Kustanayskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts the grain of the new harvest has reached the reception points and elevators.

The initial days of the harvest are showing the Virgin Land workers' desire to act rapidly, in an organized manner, diversifying their harvesting methods depending on specific conditions.

In a week grain crops have been cut on an area of 10.1 million hectares and threshed on 10.7 million hectares in the country. The threshing tempo has increased: This week it increased by 1.3 million hectares. Some 59 krays, autonomous republics and oblasts of the RSFSR, 25 oblasts of the Ukraine and 17 oblasts of Kazakhstan are now bringing in the harvest. In the past 7 days more grain was harvested then elsewhere in Orenburgskaya Oblast -- on anarea of 721,000 hectares; in Bashkiria -- on 525,000 hectares; in Tataria -- on 427,000 hectares; in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast -- on 437,000 hectares; and in Saratovskaya Oblast -- on 433,000 hectares.

At the same time, USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists are noting the slow tempo of grain harvesting in Penzenskaya, Orlovskaya and Permskaya Oblast and the sluggishness of the pulse harvest in Kurskaya, Tambovskaya, Ulyanovskaya and several other oblasts of the RSFSR.

The cereal crop harvest is coming to an end in the North Caucasus and many oblasts of the Ukraine. The arable farmers of Krasnodarskiy Kray are selling grain to the state that counts toward their third million tons while the grain growers of Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast are approaching their second million tons.

The Ukrainian arable farmers, in completing the cereal crop harvest, are seeking to sell as much wheat of the strong and valuable varieties as possible to the state. The main zone for procurements of this wheat lies in the southern oblasts of the republic -- Odesskaya, Krymskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts. However, we can also observe the desire of the arable farmers of other oblasts to give the state more high-quality grain.

The Ukrainian grain growers intend to sell over 400,000 tons of strong wheat this year. That is approximately three times more than the average annual indicator in the 10th 5-Year Plan. A number of the republic's oblasts are carrying out the second grass cutting at the same time as the harvest. However, this work has not been organized to the proper standard everywhere. In particular, in early August the fodder procurement tempo slowed down in several rayons of Odesskaya Oblast even though this tempo is still slower than last year. A large quantity of fodder procurement equipment is standing idle on individual farms. Units for the production of vitamin grass meal at interfarm enterprises are being used unsatisfactorily. The fodder procurement tempo is slow in Chernigovskaya, Sumskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblasts.

Very great significance attaches to the quality of the fodder procured. Last year it happened, and frequently at that, unfortunately, that the farms reported the creation of an 18-24 month stock of forage but because of its low nutritional value they expended too much fodder and could not enhance the stockraising units' efficiency or reduce the prime cost of output.

The unstable weather over a substantial part of the country's territory requires special attention to control the quality of hay, cured hay and silage. Yet it is far from everywhere that specialists are exacting and demanding. Thus after checking the grain on the farms of Sobinskiy Rayon, Vladimirskaya Oblast, it transpired that almost 1/5 was substandard. In the same oblast the farms of Kameshkovskiy Rayon did not once during the entire haymaking period check the fodder for carotene content. That means essentially working blind and having no idea what, or how, one will feed to one's livestock in winter. That means a fodder shortfall for its poor quality is tantamount to harvest losses.

In this connection I want to note that an interesting innovation in hay procurement helping to improve its quality has been used in Belorussia. The so-called tedrake (grabli-voroshila). The machine was designed at the Central Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of the Agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone. Turing in opposite directions, rotors pick up the cut grass in steel tines, shake raindrops from it, and whip it up into windrows. The windrows are well ventilated and dry rapidly. The machine has an operating width of 3 meters and a speed of 10-12 km per hour and performs work on 3.5-2.6 hectares in the time. The first consignment of the new machines has been assessed highly by the Belorussian machine operators and has been extemely useful in this year's wet summer.

According to the Central Statistical Administration's figures, as of Monday 9 August sown and natural grass had been cut on an area of 67.9 million hectares in the country. Some 45.6 million tons of hay and over 51 million tons of cured hay have been procured and slightly less than 17 million tons of prepared silage have been laid in.

The picture here is gradually improving. Thus, sown and natural grass have already been cut over a greater area than by the same time last year. More cured hay and artificially dehydrated fodder has been procured than last year. A certain lag is persisting in hay procurements but it is being consistently reduced. Among those procuring the hay well, despite unsettled weather, we must single out the Baltic republics and above all Estonia whose farms have worked particularly smoothly recently.

The most vigorous efforts must be made everywhere in order not to slacken the tempo and the broadest possible use must be made of methods ensuring that highly nutritious fodder is obtained.

HARVESTING NEWS, TRANSPORT PROBLEMS SURVEYED

LD171924 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 17 August carries an agricultural roundup entitled "Preserve All That Is Grown" presented by Semen Astakhov, who introduces correspondents' reports on the situation in various parts of the country. He begins by saying:

"In a previous roundup it was stated that on some farms in Moldavia and in the Ukraine and in certain parts of the RSFSR, for no good reason grain was piling up on the threshing floors and there were delays before it was supplied to the elevators. Today the USSR Procurement Ministry told me that things have improved considerably in Moldavia as far as cereal crops are concerned while in the Ukraine and in Kirovogradskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts some kolkhoz and sovkhoz chiefs have forgotten their first precept -- grain for the state.

"The dispatch of grain to the elevators is gathering speed only slowly in some parts of the RSFSR. The USSR Procurement Ministry mentioned Voronezhskaya Oblast in particular. A lot of peas have piled up on farms in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. Tatarskaya ASSR is famous for producing this crop but even there things have become rather muddled."

Astakhov then introduces a report from a correspondent in Alma Ata who states that the harvest is in full swing in all of Kazakhstan's 19 oblasts and goes on to interview a Kazakhstan agronomist who emphasizes the careful attention being paid to ensuring that no grain is lost through wastage in the republic.

Next there is a report from the Ukraine where correspondent Plotnikov, speaking from Simferopol, notes that good work done by machine operators and the fact that sales of grain to the state are continuing. He says:

"You were saying just now that several farms in the Ukraine are delaying the fulfillment of or rather are not hurrying to fulfill, their first precept for the state. There are indeed such farms in our republic but overall, you know, the situation varies from place to place."

The next report is from Kishinev, where correspondent Petkov says that there was a good harvest of cereals, fruits and vegetables. The following exchange takes place between presenter Astakhov and correspondent Petkov:

[Astakhov] "You have doubtless heard complaints in one of our previous roundups from the Urals and Sverdlovsk in particular that your farms send them low-quality tomatoes and that only about 60 percent arrive -- 1/3 are wasted. And now they tell us that this year's plan for apples will not be fulfilled. Is that true?"

[Petkov] "As far as apples are concerned, well, yes, it is possible, because the harvest in the orchards has not been all that good. But things are very good as far as vegetables are concerned. Unfortunately there are difficulties here, too, particularly in the case of dispatching vegetables to Sverdlovsk. They arrived there unripe." Petkov goes on to explain how tomatoes normally ripen in transit. Then he says:

"To transport tomatoes we need regular covered trucks in which the temperature is above zero. This is envisaged in agreements with transportation workers but we get very few of these trucks. In the first 15 days of August alone there was a shortfall of 1,485 in the delivery of such trucks to the republic. That is how wastage comes about."

He concludes by describing the operations at a dispatch point where produce is loaded onto refrigerated trucks.

RSFSR CSA DESCRIBES HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD172258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The current picture on the country's fields is varied: harvesting and sowing, procuring fodder and picking vegetables. In the Russian Federation all rayons have joined the harvest.

According to data of the republican Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops have been reaped on more than 30.5 million hectares. Four-fifths of the reaped grain has been threshed.

Harvesting is proceeding in difficult weather conditions. In order to prevent losses the machine operators are using every nice day to the fullest. Farmers are working under the motto: "All that has been grown must be saved."

Grain crops are harvested, vegetables, potatoes and other crops are being sowed on the fields of the RSFSR. More than 3 million hectares have been sown with rye, wheat and other crops.

BRIEFS

COMPUTERS IN AGRICULTURE -- The harvest in Pervomayskiy Rayon, Kharkovskaya Oblast, will be grown according to a program set by a computer. An automated system of control for dressing fields in an agrotechnical complex has been introduced here for the first time in the republic. Using the computer's recommendations, the machine operators have completed fertilizing all 30,000 hectares of plowland allocated for winter crops. Agrochemical complexes are already operating in 10 rayons. They have released crop farmers from the trouble connected with procuring, storing, processing and fertilizing crops. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 17 Aug 82 LD]